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20c • AUGUST 1970

LEGION

MAGAZINE



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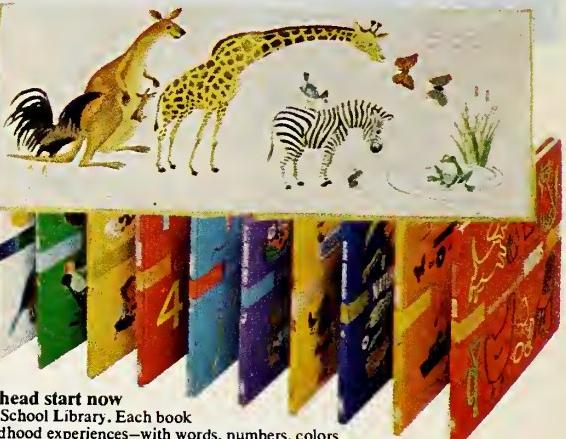
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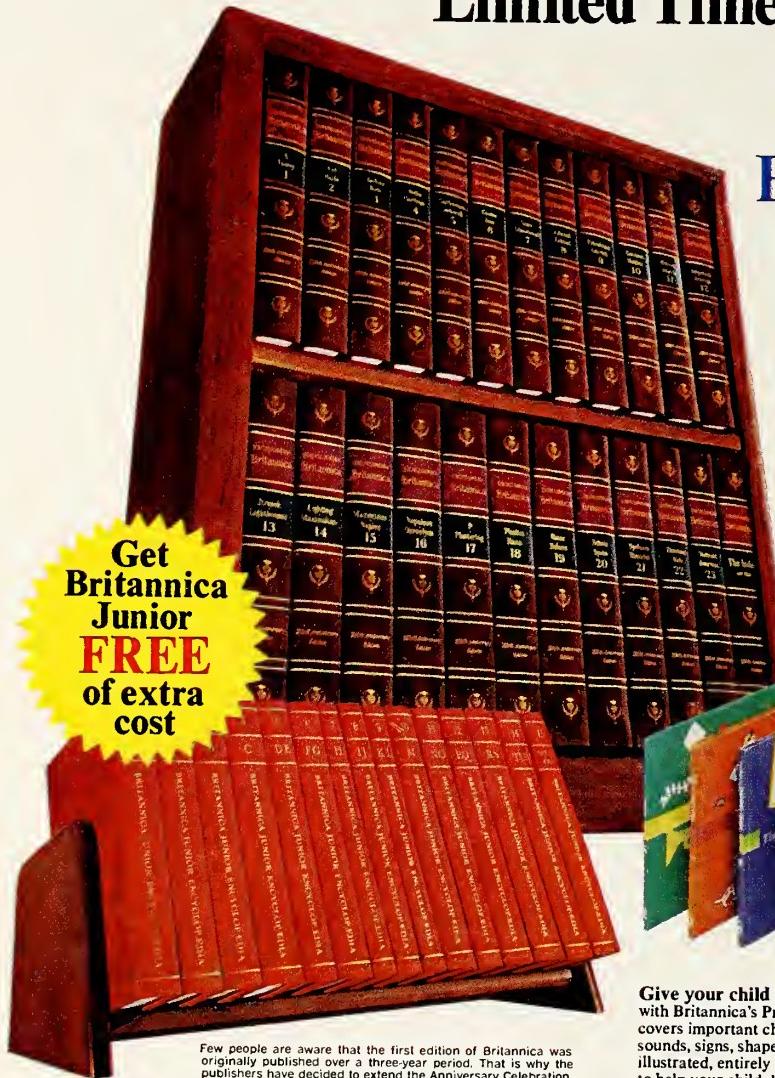
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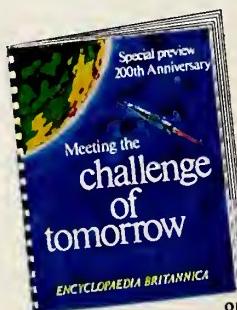
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Magazine

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POLLUTION

SIR: Congratulations on Aaron Teller's article, "The Only Way Out of Pollution" (June), and for printing the Legion's position on the pollution problem. As a long-time member, I am pleased that my organization is in the fight against pollution. I hope it will be the Legion's policy to continue publishing articles demonstrating the drastic urgency of the problem.

LEROY E. LEWIS
Columbia, S.C.

SIR: Please accept my commendation for publication of Mr. Teller's article. The generations of the future will snap a fancy salute to the Legion for leading a good and strong fight to ensure a cleaner atmosphere. With this kind of publicity, there is no doubt that we will soon "close the loop."

CHARLES J. KUDIA
Chicago, Ill.

SIR: Mr. Teller's article is the best I have read on the subject. He is a realist, and I highly commend him on his approach. Not only does he clearly present the pollution problems we face, but he presents workable and even profitable ways of solving them.

PAUL A. TULEY
Lawrence, Kan.

SIR: Mr. Teller's article was almost perfect. He tells it as it is and how it must be. All waste can be used and if there is a value put on it, it will be used. Organic waste can be used for fertilizer, at no doubt a higher cost than the commercial kind, but the cost cannot enter into it if we are to get rid of the waste. Again, a tip of the hat to Mr. Teller. I'm with him all the way.

L.E. WINT
New Bremen, Ohio

SIR: "The American Legion's Pollution Position," which followed the article on pollution, is very encouraging, clear and concise and will get results, I am sure. I am thankful the Legion can and will take a stand toward solution of the problem.

JAMES A. JAMISON
Los Angeles, Calif.

SOUTH KOREA TODAY

SIR: Concerning Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel III's article, "The Situation in

Korea" (May): please give us more of this calibre of factual writing. I should like to suggest that every Post Commander be asked to furnish copies to the local newspaper editor, high-school social science or history teacher and various discussion groups, including Posts' meetings. How pertinent, in light of Cambodia and Vietnam, to ask the President's vociferous critics, demanding precipitate withdrawal to appease world public opinion: why, 17 years after an armistice, the UN (not simply the U.S.) needs to maintain 50,000 combatants in South Korea.

MARTIN MERSON
Washington, N.C.

SIR: The picture of Seoul as it is today is amazing and heartwarming. The story on Korea should prove that our struggle there did accomplish so much and was not in vain.

MRS. E. PLATZ
South Bend, Ind.

NEW JERSEY'S ROEBLING

SIR: It was gratifying to see such a complete and fascinating story of John A. Roebling and his son's achievement as told in "How They Built the Brooklyn Bridge" (March). The story is that much more significant to our 477 members who in the most part either worked in the plant or were raised in the community bearing the name of Roebling, located on the Delaware River in central New Jersey. Last year, we suffered the misfortune of losing our three-story brick Post home in a disastrous fire. Our building dated back to 1905 and the original town of Roebling, having been constructed by the artisans brought here by the Roeblings. We are pleased to say that we have just started construction of our new Post home and feel great pride in being able to show an over-the-top membership even without a home. We are proud of our small town and our big American Legion accomplishments.

WILLIAM G. MCGRATH
Roebling, N.J.

LIFE MAGAZINE IN VA HOSPITALS

SIR: The story on the Veterans Administration hospitals in Life Magazine of May 22, showing and claiming callous neglect of helpless and paralyzed patients, was a shocker indeed.

But as a Legionnaire who has often visited VA hospitals to cheer the patients, bring them gifts and help organize recreation for them, I must say that I have not seen any such neglect of patients as appeared in the Life photos, and had to be inferred from Life's captions, since the sorry days back before WW2.

The nurses, nurses' aides, attendants, therapists, doctors and all the rest have always impressed me as being one of the

most dedicated groups of people serving others in my experience. To accuse them of "neglect" as Life did, seems outrageous to me. I have found increasing fault with the VA hospitals in other areas, especially in matters in which these wonderful people had to scrimp and make-do for lack of sufficient appropriations. Several months ago the National Commander of The American Legion asked all of us, in our magazine, to write our Congressmen to give the VA hospitals more of the tools they need to serve our hospitalized veterans. (Would that Life had asked its readers to write their Congressmen!) I hope every Legionnaire and Post did do that, and I can assure them all that within my experience no such neglect on the scene as was shown in Life is credible.

Now I have heard that Life posed the pictures to make them look that way, asked nurses and attendants to step aside so that they could make the patients seem to be deserted, asked that curtains around their beds be removed to make it seem that they had been shorn of their privacy and dignity, and even interrupted a paralyzed veteran in his shower and pushed his attendant aside to make it look as if he were waiting helplessly for someone to come dry him when actually he was waiting helplessly for the Life photographer to finish so his nurse could finish giving him his bath. I have heard too that it was Life who had trash pails brought out into the middle of the enema room, from behind a curtain where they are usually kept, in order to make the scene look more littered and ill-kept.

Is this true? Certainly we are entitled to know the truth, whatever it is.

PETER D. BOLTER
New York, N.Y.

In next month's issue we will have a story called *The Truth About the VA Hospitals*, including photographic coverage of the same ground covered by Life, the spinal injury section of the Bronx (Kingsbridge) VA Hospital in New York City.

MAIL CALL VIETNAM, 1970

SIR: Thanks to the efforts of your readers, Mail Call Vietnam was able to send over 150,000 Christmas cards and letters to servicemen in Vietnam last year. This year, we are again asking your help. We are attempting the impossible. We hope to send one card to every serviceman in Vietnam. It will take a united effort on the part of all Americans who care to achieve this goal. It is not too soon to start organizing into groups to give us a hand. If you are willing to help, please send your cards and letters to "Mail Call Vietnam," Villanova University, Villanova, Pa. 19085. The cards and letters need not have stamps on them. If you have any questions or problems, please let us know.

ROBERT J. BRESLIN, JR.
TOM TREACY
THOMAS J. CREECH, JR.
National Directors, Mail Call Vietnam
Villanova, Pa.

A FAIR QUESTION

SIR: A number of Senators and other government officials have from time to time made public statements to the effect that the war in Vietnam must end. Most Americans, I am sure, will agree. Not in one instance, however, have I heard on the radio or TV or read in the press a statement from any of them as to how the war is to be terminated. How do they propose to bring the war to a close now? Apparently it cannot be ended through negotiation as evidenced by the refusal of the North Vietnamese to cooperate at the Paris peace talks. It is easy enough and perhaps politically advantageous for these officials to call for the immediate end of the war without having the responsibility of carrying it out. The question in the minds of many of us is how do they propose to accomplish this and assure the safe return of several hundred thousand American boys in Vietnam.

FERD C.W. THIEDE
Setauket, N.Y.

AUTHOR SEEKS INFORMATION

SIR: For research into U.S. Army Air Corps activities in the Panama Canal Zone and Latin America since the 1920's, I would like to hear from former service personnel who served in either area from the 1920's to 1945.

SSG DANIEL P. HAGEDORN
Apt. 19E, Riverview Garden Apts.
Naamans Road
Claymont, Del. 19703

OF BILLY MITCHELL

SIR: Gen. George C. Kenney's article on "Some Lesser Known Prophecies of Billy Mitchell" (June) was excellent. I would like to add that a lot of General Mitchell rubbed off on General Kenney, who led the Allied Air Force in the early days of WW2 in New Guinea.

JOSEPH J. SCHMELTZER
San Francisco, Calif.

SIR: It would not have mattered in what generation Gen. Billy Mitchell had been born. He was one of those rare men, meant to be ahead of his time.

EDWARD ZELVIS
Chicago, Ill.

CORRECTION

In General Kenney's article on Billy Mitchell, Mitchell is quoted visualizing a jet engine back in 1923. Speaking of power wasted by a propeller-driven plane, we have him say, "...the power that is left turns a clumsy, inefficient propeller into the air through the exhaust pipes and is wasted." This actually means nothing. Words were dropped from the type. The quote should have said that the power that is left turns a clumsy, inefficient propeller. Then the most important part of the power goes out into the air through the exhaust pipes and is wasted.

Mitchell went on to say that the exhaust should be the whole source of power to push the plane forward—in short, a jet.

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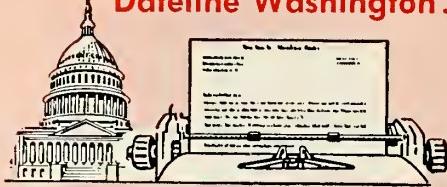
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Dateline Washington....



A newly-released government study of highway fatalities and injuries in 1967 showed that auto insurance covered only a fifth of the \$5 billion bill suffered by motorists. Proponents of auto insurance reform get a big boost from the report which showed the total loss to the economy from highway accidents that year was a staggering \$9 billion.

The voluminous study conducted by the Department of Transportation under Congressional mandate disclosed that one-third of recovery for personal and family losses came from torts (claims against another party or his insurance company), 15% from medical and auto medical insurance, 14% from life insurance, 6% from collision insurance and 24% from other sources (Social Security, sick leave, etc.).

Richard V. Barber, a deputy assistant secretary in DOT, said that our auto insurance system is working very poorly and that the government would issue recommendations for reform.

A series of hearings by the Senate Committee on Aging has brought out that, next to inadequate income, intensified by rising medical costs, the big problem for our senior citizens is transportation.

"The problem is so severe," says Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) "that millions of elderly Americans--whether they live in the heart of urban areas or in remote rural reaches--may be said to live under 'house arrest'."

Trouble is that available transportation facilities are too expensive or too far away for the elderly who need to reach doctors, social security centers and recreational facilities. Thus they're forced to live in virtual "solitary confinement."

Senator Williams, a proponent of mass transit facilities to counterattack the country's widespread traffic jams, also feels that new mass transportation plans must provide special assistance for the aged. Already, 34 cities are providing off-hour reduced fares for the elderly.

CAR INSURANCE CHANGES AHEAD? "HOUSE ARREST" FOR AGED. NOW INDOOR POLLUTION

Congressional pollution hunters, while concentrating mainly on the dangers to life and to the quality of living outdoors, are nonetheless beginning to show interest in the environmental dangers indoors.

The two GOP Senators from Pennsylvania, Minority Leader Hugh Scott and Richard S. Schweicker, have lined their sights on lead paint. Their legislation would ban from the American home paint containing more than 1% lead pigment or lead additives. The bill would attack, in their words, "one of the most serious environmental problems of the poor"--lead paint poisoning of children. The youngsters eat chips and flakes of paint, leading to serious, sometimes fatal, illnesses.

The legislation, estimated to embrace 80% of U.S. homes, would prohibit use of lead paint in new homes and require landlords to remove or cover lead-painted surfaces in existing housing.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES

WITHIN THE LAW

"... change, if change comes, must come within the framework of the law, as we understand it—and not outside the law." Harry A. Blackmun, Supreme Court Justice.

MEN AND ARMS

"As we plan to reduce American manpower, we must also plan to provide increased military and economic assistance to our friends and allies." Melvin Laird, Sec'y of Defense.

BETTER GOVERNMENT

"If you fail to do your part in making government better, you have no right to complain." Sen. George Aiken (R-Vt.).

WHO'S IN CHARGE?

"Not so long ago, if a kid was in the principal's office it meant the kid was in trouble. Now it means that the principal is in trouble." Rep. William J. Scherle (R-Iowa).

RED DIPLOMACY

"It appears the Soviets are returning to the era of gunboat diplomacy." Norman Polmar, editor and expert on the Russian Navy.

AMERICANS IN KOREA

"... our government believes that the U.S. forces stationed in Korea should be maintained at the current level." President Chung Hee Park, South Korea.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE

"... it must be realized that a reduction of the American presence in Europe at this time would not promote the efforts for European unity but would seriously impair them." Rolf Pauls, West German Ambassador to U.S.

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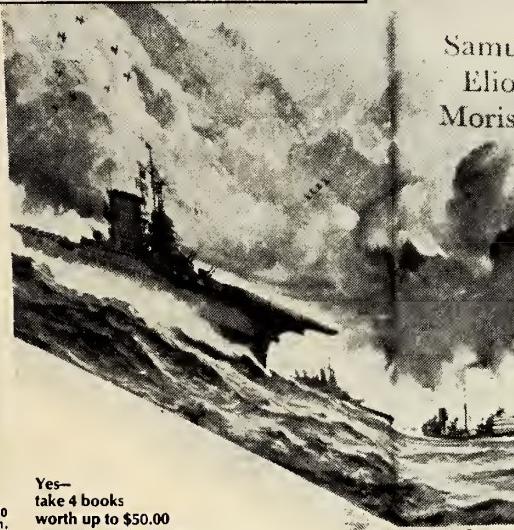
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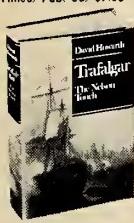


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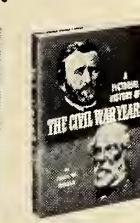
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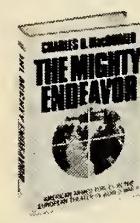
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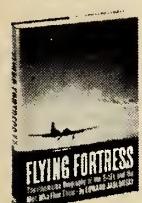
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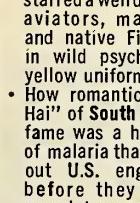
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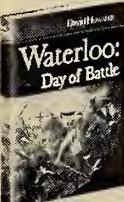
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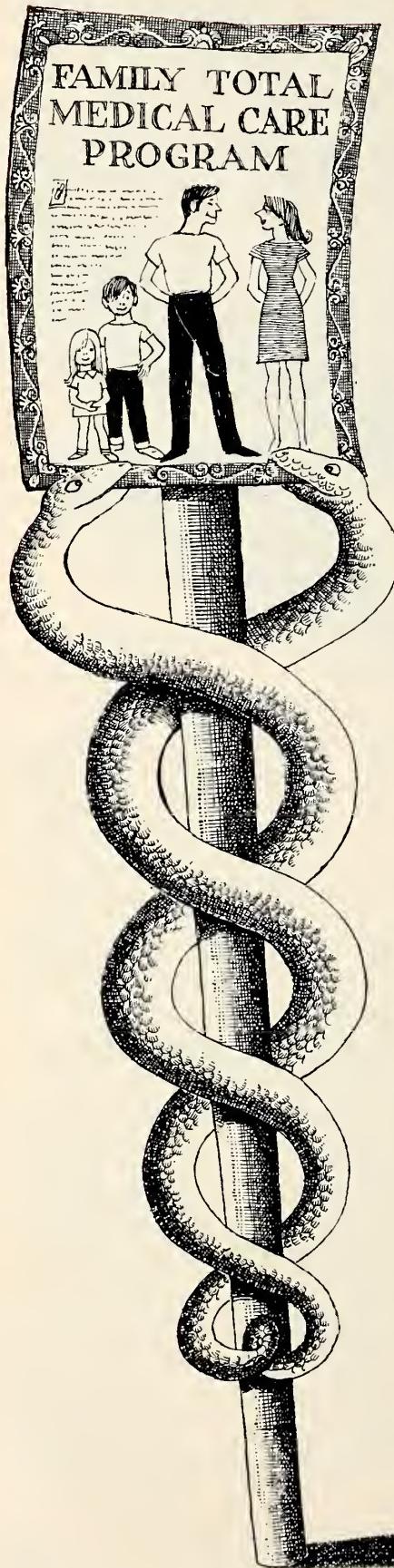
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Better Medical Care



A look into a health plan, long enjoyed by some Americans, that could benefit all of us.

IN THE MATTER of medical care and doctors' bills, America's patients have been just that—*patient*. But at long last, after a generation of frustration, it looks as though relief were on the way. Better medical care at less cost is not only possible, but a small section of the American public has been enjoying it, almost unnoticed, for a quarter of a century.

Today, the medical situation has gotten so bad for the rest of us that all of a sudden more people are paying attention to those lucky few who are members of what are called "prepaid group practice" medical plans. Perhaps the rest of the long-suffering public, and doctors too, will join them in the near future.

For years we've been talking about doctor shortages, hospital shortages and inescapably high and rising costs. And as long as we talked, things just got worse. We concerned ourselves principally with how to pay the bill and argued about the need to socialize the *cost* of medicine—with sparks flying on all sides of the argument.

Now there is increasing evidence that the experts are beginning to realize what the rest of us have known for a long time—that the sickest thing around is the delivery of medical care. It's not so much the question of where to find the money as it is the costly and wasteful method by which we receive that health care.

Anyone who has had to wait three months to see a specialist, anyone who has waited two hours in a doctor's office *after* he got his appointment, anyone who's tried to persuade a physician to make a house call, anyone who's struggled to pay a medical bill which he thought was covered because he had insurance *knows* that something is wrong.

No one doubts that we have good medicine and fine doctors. But who wants to keep reading about miracle heart transplants when the business of affording regular shots for the kids seems

more and more of a miracle? And who wants to renegotiate the mortgage just because a parent has had a longer hospital stay than Medicare allows? Especially when you know that right across the border in Canada no one has had to pay a hospital bill in ten years—or that about 5 million are already getting better care at less cost right here at home, with about 2 million of them in a primarily West Coast "group practice" plan that dates all the way back to WW2.

The trouble with the traditional practice of American medicine is not the medicine or the doctors. The trouble is the distribution and financing. Or rather the lack of any sensible system for either of them. And the results are health statistics that, compared with other countries, get worse all the time despite all those headlines about miracle drugs and operations.

For example, according to the latest United Nations survey, a boy in America today can expect a shorter life than a boy in 21 other countries, and it's not a great deal better for girls. If you're an American mother, you have a better chance of dying in childbirth than in 11 poorer nations. Moreover, our infant mortality gets worse each year. We were sixth among Western nations in 1950. Today we're down to 16th! And let no one tell you this is because the unfortunates in the ghettos "spoil" the statistics. Someone recently eliminated all minority groups and found we *still* had inferior ranking in infant mortality—10th! While other countries continue to increase their life spans, ours has stopped expanding and actually started to decrease for the first time in years. No wonder that at an international conference on health in Holland almost a decade ago an American heard his country described as "undeveloped."

No one spends more on medicine than

at Less Cost is Possible

By ROUL TUNLEY

we do. The proportion of our gross national product now going into medical care is the highest in the world—almost 7%, or \$63 billion. Moreover, the rate of increase is such that, if it continues, it will reach the absurd point of absorbing *all* the gross national product by the next century. In other words, after doctors, hospitals and drugs are paid for there won't be anything left for food, clothing or shelter, to say nothing of education, defense or the salaries of politicians. And if comparative trends hold, we'll be even further behind other countries. Naturally it can't go on like this, and it doesn't have to. It has already been proved here and abroad that the problem is simply one of organization and *not* a shortage of doctors, hospitals or money. We are spending all the money on medicine that we need to spend. We have all the doctors and hospitals required to deliver the kind of health care we need. The main reason we don't *seem* to have such doctors and hospitals is because we are still stuck with an archaic, outgrown system—a curious anomaly for a nation that prides itself on its organizational genius in business, in science and in production generally. According to Harvard Medical Dean Dr. Robert H. Ebert, our doctors operate "one of the last of the pushcart industries." It's costly, inefficient and dangerous.

Because of a number of factors, but largely the opposition of organized medicine—which in its time has opposed everything from Blue Cross to Social Security—we are the only industrial nation in the world without some form of national health plan. And because we have been unwilling to solve our problems on a coordinated, nationwide scale, we are now trapped between the grinding millstones of skyrocketing costs and giant shortages in doctors, hospitals and fa-

cilities. President Nixon has rightly called it a "massive crisis."

The symptoms are everywhere:

- 1) Hospital costs have gone up 100% faster and doctors' fees 50% faster than the cost of living. By the end of this decade, experts predict hospital rooms will cost \$400 to \$600 a day.
- 2) In rural areas, there are thousands of communities that have no resident doctor. It is estimated that one out of 50 Americans cannot get a doctor under any circumstance.
- 3) City areas look better off on paper, but for vast segments of the population they might just as well be living in the Sahara as far as doctoring goes. New York, for example, has a high doctor ratio of one for every 360 citizens. Sections of Park Avenue seem to have nothing but doctors' offices on the ground floors, but there are ghetto areas where the ratio is worse than one doctor for 10,000 people. We're told we need 55,000 more doctors and 85,000 more hospital beds immediately. That's probably true if we stick with our present system, but meanwhile, the system isn't producing them.
- 4) Voluntary insurance leaves disastrous payment gaps. Although roughly 80% of Americans have some sort of medical insurance, it pays only a third of the total medical bill.

Faced with rapidly worsening conditions, medical watchers say we have a

strong climate for change, and that we'll have some form of national health insurance within two to five years. In fact, a recent Harris poll indicated a majority for the first time (51%) favoring a Medicare-like plan for all ages.

"It's no longer a question of whether we'll have a national plan, but when," says Rep. Martha Griffiths, of Michigan.

The air, especially in Washington, is thick with proposals.

But what sort of national health insurance? If it is to be just another way of paying the bills it won't get us very far. In fact, Dr. Sidney Garfield has been warning of disaster ahead if all we do is set up an assured bill-paying system for everybody under a federal plan. The present doctors and hospitals, with their archaic system, would be snowed under by a rush of patients who could afford good care for the first time in their lives. Nobody could cope with the rush, says Dr. Garfield, who set up the remarkably successful Kaiser "group practice" system on the West Coast back before WW2.

Most of the proponents of various national health insurance plans, except the American Medical Association and some (not all) insurance companies, are tuned in to Dr. Garfield. Their proposals for national health plans include some sort



CONTINUED Better Medical Care at Less Cost is Possible

of reorganization of medical practice in line with the tested and proven "prepaid group practice" concepts that Dr. Garfield pioneered.

Although such practice is operating today in only about a dozen cities and involves no more than 5 million Americans, repeated studies have shown that the savings in cost, doctors and hospitals, as well as the achievements in health, are overwhelming. The basic idea is unbelievably simple. You pay your medical insurance premiums regularly to a medical group—and it then gives you whatever care you need. While there are all sorts of details, basically that's it!

If that seems just too simple to be an answer to the medical problems we're burdened with, let's look briefly at a couple of extreme cases of personal medical disaster, in and out of "group practice."

The Wall Street Journal of last May 7 featured the medical catastrophe of a Virginia Beach, Va., couple, John and Betty Baines. Their little daughter, Karen, was stung by a bee and developed nephrosis (a serious kidney malfunction). In one year and four days the costs came to \$57,794, and Karen apparently needs four more years of the same if she's ever to be normal. The medical insurance ran out almost before care had fairly begun, although the insurers bent over backward to pay all they could under the contract. The Baines' pediatrician, Dr. Harriett Guild, never even sent a bill. Baines said he wouldn't think her wrong if she charged \$20,000 for the care she'd given Karen. Johns Hopkins University came up with some special funds to help the family out. Though John Baines is a top level executive in a large firm, he and his family are now strapped financially while the catastrophe stretches out farther ahead than behind.

Under a contract like Kaiser's, Karen's care would have been assured at no additional cost above the premiums Baines would have been paying regularly. The Baineses would not have gotten off scot free, because there were costs at home to readapt to Karen's predicament, but tens of thousands of dollars worth of care under the old system would simply have been given with no billing.

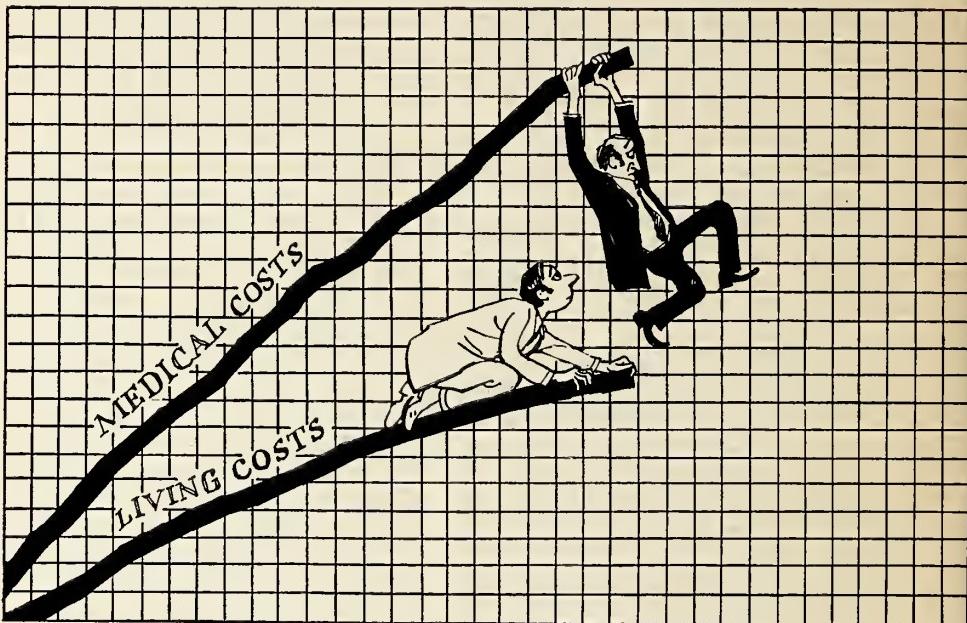
Let's look at a Kaiser patient in need of costly care. Mrs. Cathlyn Albanese, of San Diego, told—on a CBS telecast—what happened to her. "About Thanksgiving time," she said, "I had an operation at the Kaiser Hospital in San Diego and they discovered that I had

cancer. They don't have the cobalt equipment in the Kaiser Hospital in San Diego. So they brought me to the Kaiser Hospital in Los Angeles. I was concerned because I thought it would be very expensive and I'd have to pay for an apartment and they told me, no, I didn't—

by contrast, all other forms "sickness insurance."

Let's see how this works by taking a look at the largest, and possibly the best, of the country's group practices—the famous Kaiser Plan.

Starting back in the Depression, Cali-

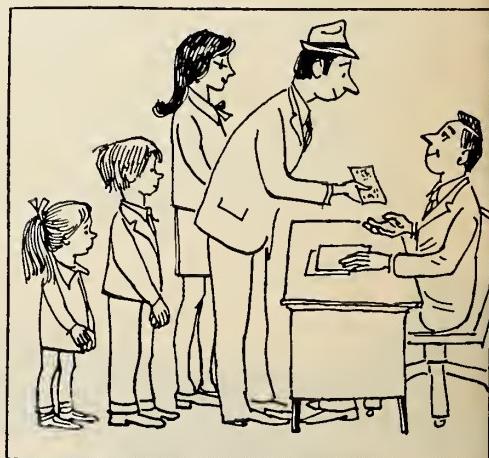


Our medical costs have out-paced the cost-of-living rise, and the end is not in sight.

that it was completely furnished at no cost to me at all. The apartment is one bedroom and it has two beds, and linens, and it's quite large for a one bedroom. We have maid service, and it's quite nice as you can see. My husband comes up on weekends and takes me home and then we come back on Monday, and Monday and Tuesday are his days off so he stays with me then and then he goes home. I'll be here for six to eight weeks, approximately 34 treatments. It's five-day a week—Monday through Friday—therapy. The cobalt treatment won't cost me anything. It's all furnished with the plan."

But getting whatever care you need is only a small part of the story. The unique thing about prepaid group practice is that it has a built-in incentive for doctors to keep patients well and to hold costs down. Other plans like Medicare, Medicaid, Blue Cross-Blue Shield and private insurance schemes merely pay bills (or part of them) after they've been incurred. Under these plans there's no real incentive for doctors either to save money or to keep people well by practicing preventive medicine, while there is an incentive to run up the bills. For this reason, prepaid group practice has been called "health insurance" and,

California's Dr. Garfield conceived the idea of giving total medical care for a fixed fee to Kaiser workers on the Colorado River project. The idea was adopted for all of Henry J. Kaiser's shipyard workers during WW2. After the war, when most of the workers had gone home, the rolls were opened to the general community. From 9,000 members in 1945, the Kaiser Plan has grown to 2 million today, embracing all income levels from



In the Kaiser health plan, premiums are regularly paid to a medical group which then gives you whatever care you need.

gas station attendants to university presidents. Having its own doctors, hospitals and outpatient clinics, the plan grows steadily at the rate of about 10% a year. It could grow faster if hospitals could be built and doctors enrolled more quickly. Moreover, it's operated along strictly business lines. The plan, except for one minor instance, has never accepted a penny of government support and has never launched any community drive for funds.

"We're incredibly capitalistic," remarked a Kaiser spokesman recently. "You can't tell our board meetings from General Motors', except the product is different."

Kaiser doctors have absolute control in medical matters. And they are never inhibited in choosing a course of treatment by uncertainty over whether the patient can afford to pay. They know it will cost him nothing more than he has already paid. They also have free choice of patient, just as the latter has free choice of doctor. When members are first enrolled, they are given a fairly long list of doctors in the group from whom they choose a "family" physician, either an internist or a general practitioner. Some keep him for years; others change. When they need a specialist, they are referred to a Kaiser consultant by their "family" doctor. If they need hospitalization, they get it promptly. The only extra charge is \$1 or \$2 for an office call, just to keep the patients from dropping in to waste time.

Dr. Garfield described the Kaiser plan in a recent issue of *Scientific American* as follows:

"Since 1945 the plan has grown of its own impetus, without advertising, to its present size: more than 2 million sub-

scribers served by outpatient centers, 51 clinics and 22 hospitals in California, Oregon, Washington and Hawaii and in Cleveland and Denver. The plan provides comprehensive care at an annual cost of \$100 per capita, which is approx-

things like dental care, to all members. If any money is left over at the end of the year—and it always is—the funds are divided as a bonus among the physicians, in addition to their regular salaries. Doctors at Kaiser currently average about



Group medicine is practiced as "in a goldfish bowl." The doctors in the system are always evaluating each other's work.

imately two-thirds the cost of comparable care in most parts of the country.

"The plan is completely self-sustaining. Physical facilities and equipment worth \$267 million have been financed by health-plan income and bank loans (except for gifts and loans to the extent of about 2%). The plan income provides funds for teaching, training and research and pays competitive incomes to 2,000 physicians and 13,000 non-physician employees."

For your \$100 a year you get the medical care you need. There's no complex contract putting elaborate fences around what's covered.

Kaiser costs have gone up less than half as fast as general medical costs, largely because of its unique, cost-conscious structure. For example, each year Kaiser doctors negotiate a contract with the plan. In return for a fixed sum of money, they agree to give complete care, including hospital but excepting some

\$36,000 a year, although some range up to \$60,000. These figures, plus regular hours, paid vacations and generous pensions are enough to attract top physicians.

There is another factor working toward superior doctors. Since sloppy medical care can lead to expensive treatment and long hospitalization, both of which affect year-end bonuses, Kaiser doctors choose their colleagues with extreme care. New physicians serve a probationary period. If they prove incompetent, wasteful or too prone to surgery, they are dropped. In this way, doctor quality remains high.

So does patient care. Members are urged to have routine checkups, Pap smears, electrocardiograms, shots and all the other safeguards of modern medicine. Since there is only a minimum financial barrier to office visits, symptoms are unlikely to run on without being checked. With no incentive for unneces-



CONTINUED Better Medical Care at Less Cost is Possible

sary surgery, Kaiser members have only half as many operations as those with comparable coverage in Blue Cross-Blue Shield or private indemnity plans which do not have such effective roadblocks against useless surgery. Moreover, many diagnostic procedures (x-rays, etc.) which people go to hospitals for because that's the only way to get the bills paid under their hospital insurance, are handled in ambulatory, outpatient clinics at Kaiser. The result of all this is that Kaiser patients spend only half as much time in hospitals as those with the other plans. Thus hospital care, the most fantastically expensive item in the whole health package, is kept to a minimum—something that the government operators of Medicare and Medicaid envy and would like to emulate.

Kaiser's success in keeping costs down and care up is probably the best in the country. But other prepaid group practices around the country are doing well. New York City's Health Insurance Plan, for example, is the second largest in the country (770,000 members), and it has been giving better-than-average care at less-than-average prices for several decades. Despite the handicaps of not owning its own hospitals (like Kaiser) and not being as fully organized, its records in infant and maternal mortality are considerably better than the rest of the city, even those using private, fee-for-service practitioners.

The improvement that systematic, group medicine can bring to people was dramatically demonstrated several years ago when H.I.P. agreed to enroll half the city's Medicaid patients on old-age assistance, i.e. 13,000 persons. This gave researchers a chance to compare these people with the other 13,000 outside H.I.P. After the first year, the record showed no difference in mortality. But after the second year, when H.I.P. care had a chance to make itself felt, the group's Medicaid patients showed 14% less mortality than the others.

Since the success of group practice depends largely on attracting and holding good doctors, care is taken not to waste their time and skills in doing things that can be done by less highly-trained assistants. For example, group optometrists (vision testers and eyeglass prescribers) do routine eye exams and refractions. Scarce ophthalmologists (eye physicians) are thus saved for disease and surgery. With children, nurses take histories, weights and measurements, give injections and do other things that do not require the attention of busy baby

doctors. Moreover, automated, multiphasic health testing is often used to save time in checkups, and there's a liberal use of nutritionists, health educators, social workers, psychiatric assistants and other non-doctor medical technicians whenever possible.

Best of all for the patient, group medicine is practiced in a fishbowl. Doctors are always looking over doctors' shoulders so that, unlike private practice, shoddy medicine and downright mistakes cannot be hidden. A Columbia University study, made for the New York Teamsters Union, once found that as high as 33% of hysterectomies are unnecessary. And in a study of the care of federal employees, group practice's hysterectomy and appendectomy rate was only half what it was among those covered by Blue Shield. Tonsillectomies were only a quarter as many.

In spite of the excellent record of prepaid group practice in providing quality medicine at lower cost, however, and despite the fact that every study examining it has ended with its recommendation, progress has been slow. Largely this is because of the determined opposition of organized medicine, often at the local level, which has looked upon any change in traditional methods as a threat. Even today there are 17 states which still have restrictive laws called "Blue Shield Acts" which prohibit group practices like Kaiser from operating.

Despite this opposition, the enthusiasm for group practice has never been higher. "This is because those who are chiefly concerned with national health are worried, and as they look around, the only thing they see on the horizon that works is group practice," says Louis J. Segadelli, of the Group Health Association of America.

In any event, almost all medical planners are making group methods a part of their proposals. The Administration is encouraging such groups, private insurance companies are starting them, even Blue Cross is involved in setting up several. In addition to the 12 cities with established plans (San Francisco, Los Angeles, Honolulu, Seattle, Portland, Denver, St. Paul, Cleveland, Detroit, Washington, Philadelphia and New York), new ones have recently been inaugurated in Cambridge, Mass.; New Haven, Conn., and Columbia, Md. Other plans are being readied for Providence, Nashville, Cincinnati, Newark, Pittsburgh and Phoenix. And the Group Health Association has just received a government grant from the Public Health

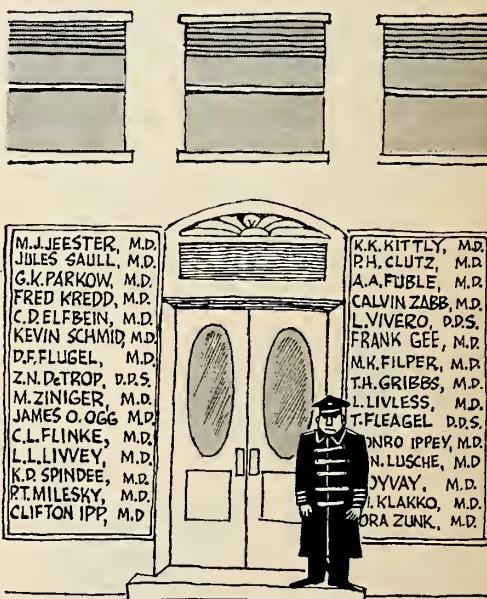
Service to set up 18 more across the land.

Interestingly enough, even the most loosely-structured groups, hastily thrown together and without the careful planning of a Kaiser, seem able to achieve better-than-average results.

Not long ago, for example, the state of California contracted with the regular medical society in the San Joaquin valley to give all necessary care to those eligible for Medicaid. It turned over to the society those funds that the state planned to spend that year. The doctor members knew that if bills got out of hand, if one practitioner got a lion's share, or if someone had an expensive illness as a result of incompetent treatment the others would have to pay for it. Consequently, they set up a review board to police the quality of care, using computers to spot deviations from the norm.

The result was that even though doctors were paid on the traditional fee-for-service basis, they not only managed to treat all who came to them but even had \$200,000 left over at the end of the year which they returned to a startled state finance department.

The San Joaquin experiment was im-



In some city areas, such as New York's Park Avenue, there is a doctor for every 360 citizens; in the poorer areas, the ratio drops to one for every 10,000.

portant in that it encouraged national health planners to insist we don't have to wait until the entire nation develops group practice before we embark on a universal scheme. We can, they say, contract with almost any group of doctors

—medical society, hospital, school, even those linked by nothing more solid than being in the same "medical arts" building.

They also insist that with medicine organized on a group basis, the country has all the doctors and hospitals it needs, and that present shortages are artificial, induced by a wasteful and inefficient non-system.

There is plenty of evidence to support this argument.

In Denver, for example, there are four hospitals within a five-block area all of which have costly cobalt radiation treatment centers. Since these are used less than 50% of the time, the duplication not only wastes money but the medical talent to staff them as well.

In New York City, there are 18 open-heart surgery teams in 18 different hospitals. Yet nine of them do 90% of all the operations. This is not only a mis-

"It's the only effective answer to socialized medicine," says Dr. J. Fenimore Cooper, one of Kaiser's top specialists, who feels that the profession should rally round the prepaid system.

Indeed, what is more American and less socialistic than accepting a private job at an agreed wage, price or salary scale? That's how almost everyone else works.

Certainly, with costs going through the



Under the Kaiser plan, it's unprofitable for doctors to perform needless operations.

For example, it has been repeatedly established by outside survey that Kaiser gives as good or better care than is generally available by using a doctor ratio of one per 1,100 patients. Group practices as a whole average one per 1,000. On this basis, we'd need only 200,000 doctors to care for every man, woman and child in the United States. Since we have between 275,000 and 300,000 physicians practicing at the moment, there would be plenty of physicians left over for research, teaching, administration or just practicing privately if that was what they wanted.

As for hospitals, we now have 3.9 beds per 1,000 people for the country as a whole. We are told this is not nearly enough. Yet Kaiser manages to meet *all* the hospital needs of its 2 million members with a ratio of only 1.7 beds per 1,000, *less than half the national average*. On this basis, we have far more beds than we need.

Certainly some sort of organization is needed to prevent hospitals from acting like jealous little empire-builders, acquiring expensive equipment for status purposes rather than for the community's needs. Moreover, through charity drives they're constantly asking citizens to support this kind of waste.

use of one of the costliest services in medicine but a dangerous one as well. For, unless such a team performs at least one operation a week, its statistical chance of success has proven to be poor.

Since this kind of medical extravagance would come out of doctors' pockets at Kaiser and other groups, such duplication of costly skills and equipment is virtually unknown.

All in all, the record of prepaid group practice has convinced the experts that the old methods of practice are not good enough. The group way is less costly and more productive of good health. The old charge of organized medicine that group practice is "assembly-line" medicine no longer seems valid. On the contrary, people are realizing that just the opposite is true. For, group doctors, freed from having to worry about whether a patient can afford it, are able to practice "purer" medicine. They also are finding, incidentally, that they can earn more money than in private practice—and have decent hours, too. On balance, prepaid group practice appears to many doctors to be less radical than our present Medicaid system in which the poor run up bills of varying amounts to be paid by the government.

roof and with medical care being priced out of the reach of even the middle class, few planners see much sense in just pouring more and more money into the old, leaky system in which more and more people bid for the services of too few doctors and facilities and drive prices even higher. The feeling is that what we need now is a drastic overhaul of the way medical care is delivered, not just more oil.

WITH ALL OUR medical problems, one might expect an air of pessimism. We're spending more than anyone else and not getting as good results. But the opposite is true: medical reformers today exhibit an air of optimism that is almost heady. Precisely because we have reached such a low point, they say, and because the achievements of group practice are so heartening, we have a better chance now than ever before of getting the kind of national health plan that will provide America with the quality of care we can not only afford but have long been capable of delivering, namely, the best in the world. And this time they feel it will have built into it that philosophy that Americans have learned the hard way: it's cheaper to *keep* people well than to *make* them well!

THE END

ILLUSTRATED BY CARL ROSE

OKINAWA...The Last

A summary of the battle, 25 years ago, that was the longest—and last—of World War Two

By M. D. MORRIS

M.D. Morris, an editor and educator, served with the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, in the Okinawa Base Command, AFWES-PAC, through 1946. He is the author of "Okinawa, A Tiger by the Tail," Hawthorn, 1969.

THE LAST GREAT BATTLE of the Second World War ended in mid-June, 1945, just 25 years ago. It was the battle of Okinawa. Two months later what might have been the greatest battle of all—the invasion of Japan—was made unnecessary. Peace overtures led to the formal surrender of Japan and the end of the war, aboard the *U.S.S. Missouri*, in Tokyo Bay, on September 2.

Until WW2, most Americans had never heard of Okinawa or of the Ryukyu Islands, of which it is the largest. Place names of great battles are like that. Guadalcanal and Iwo Jima, Tarawa and Kwajalein, and even the Coral Sea were not part of the average American's geographical knowledge before WW2. The small Belgian town of Bastogne was little known in America until fate wrote it into our history in blood.

The battle of Okinawa was not only the last battle of WW2, but the longest and bloodiest. It took 82 days, from April 1 to June 22, 1945.

Due mostly to Japanese suicide planes—kamikazes—the U.S. Navy suffered the greatest loss of men and ships in any engagement in its history. The Navy sealed off the Japanese on the island from all outside aid throughout the struggle, and suffered more in dead and missing than either the soldiers or the Marines of the 10th Army ashore. The Navy's dead and missing (nearly all the missing were dead) came to 4,907; its wounded to 4,824, mostly aboard ship, some in the air and ashore. Thirty-six ships were sunk and 368 damaged, nearly all by kamikazes which came down from Japan in waves of several hundred on some days.

The U.S. Army lost 4,675 dead and missing ashore and the Marines 2,938—mostly ashore, some in the air. Our troops ashore suffered enormously in wounded—31,707 combined Army and Marine combat wounded, and non-battle casualties of 26,211.

This was chiefly because the Japanese dug themselves into a series of defensive positions, one behind the other, at the south end of the island. They fortified hills, limestone escarpments rich with caves, and ancestral burial tombs of the Okinawans which were denser than homes in parts of the island.

From these positions the most spectacular bombardment efforts in military history could not dislodge them, so it was left to infantry-tank teams to go in step by step and man by man. To no avail these underground enemy positions were simultaneously bombarded to saturation by Army artillery massed

110,000—more by far than the combined German and Allied deaths in the Battle of the Bulge! Of Japan's original force of about 118,000 on Okinawa, only 7,400 survived.

Japan lost 7,800 airplanes (nearly all she could muster) to our 763, as well as 16 warships sunk and four damaged (about all she could assemble). At the end of the first week of the battle most of the remainder of the Japanese fleet, including the *Yamato*, mightiest battleship in the world, and nine of its precious remaining smaller warships, sortied on a one-way cruise from Japan to attack U.S. shipping off the Okinawa beachheads. As our battle fleet formed to meet them west of Okinawa, U.S. carrier planes sank the *Yamato*, the light cruiser *Yahagi* and four of eight destroyers when they were barely out of sight of home—at a cost of ten U.S. planes and 12 men.

Okinawa—a narrow, 75-mile-long island—is in the middle of the Ryukyus, about 350 miles south of Kyushu, the southernmost of the Japanese main islands. North of it, the smaller islands provide a series of stepping stones to within 81 miles of Kyushu. For centuries, Japan and China had each claimed the Ryukyus. Japan occupied them in 1871 and dethroned the Okinawan king in 1879. Her claim had been undisputed since 1895 when she took the island of Formosa (Taiwan) to the south. Thus, when the Americans had painfully fought their way from the Solomons to the Philippines from 1942 to 1944 and set their sights on the Ryukyus, they were looking at their first well-populated Japanese islands.

We knew almost nothing about these islands. The last American (and the first) who had been there in any open official capacity was Commodore Matthew C. Perry. He sailed into Okinawa's Naha Harbor in 1853 and tried to negotiate for an American naval base. The Okinawans, then semi-independent, refused for fear of Japanese reprisals.

By 1944 the seizure of the Ryukyus became part of the larger Allied plan to invade Japan. Basic to any attack on Nippon was a staging area. It would have to be large enough to hold all the troops,



The carrier *U.S.S. Bunker Hill* burns after kamikaze crashed onto her deck.

ashore and on offshore islands; by battleships, cruisers, destroyers and rocket ships standing offshore, and by waves of carrier and Marine bombing planes.

Between the foe's suicidal air attacks at sea and his suicidal ground defense on land, the American victory was bought at a cost of 75,363 casualties of all types, including 12,520 killed or missing. Our combat dead and wounded slightly exceeded our losses in the Battle of the Bulge in Europe.

Yet it was the enemy losses which made it the bloodiest battle of all. Fanatical defense decreed that Nippon should lose virtually every man ashore. And she did. Japan's dead alone came to over

Battle of WW 2



Supplies build up at U.S. beachhead on Okinawa's west coast where invasion force of Army, Navy and Marines landed.

stores and materiel needed for an assault on Japan; near enough so the distance would not become a hazard factor, yet sufficiently far so that a possible Japanese counteroffensive might not kill the whole thing off.

Only one location even closely met the specifications—little known Okinawa. (Kubla Khan, unsuccessfully, hoped to use Okinawa as a staging area for his 13th century attempt at Japan.) While the battle for the Philippines was still raging in October 1944, a plan was generated to take Okinawa. Instead of "D-Day," the term "L-Day" (Love Day in military terminology) was used, for "Landing Day." The Operations Division of the War Department's General Staff listed the whole plan as *Operation Iceberg*.

MISSION: To assist in capture, occupation, defense and development of Okinawa Island and establish control of sea and air in the Ryukyus, with the eventual aim of expanding control of the Ryukyus by capturing, defending and developing additional positions.

Phase I: (a) L minus 6 Day—capture

the Keramas, a group of small islands a few miles west of southern Okinawa, for use as an advance naval anchorage and seaplane base. (b) L minus 1 Day—capture the nearby Keise Islands and emplace heavy artillery thereon for operation against Okinawa. (c) L Day—land on western shore of Okinawa with the 24th and 3rd Amphibious Corps abreast. (d) L Day and L plus 1 Day—feint another landing on the southeast shore

of Okinawa by one reserve division.

Phase II: Seize Ie Shima, a small, flat topped island with an airstrip off the northwest coast, and the remainder of Okinawa on W Day (estimated L plus 30).

Phase III: Seize and develop additional islands in the Ryukyus.

The entire operation was placed under Admiral Raymond Spruance, with Vice Admiral Richmond K. Turner in charge at the invasion site. The U.S. Navy assembled the greatest landing and support forces it ever collected. Outlying submarines kept watch for enemy reinforcements from Japan to the Indies. Roving carrier and warship units provided a lethal umbrella over Okinawa and a tight fence around it. Others sortied hundreds of miles off to suppress enemy planes based in Japan, in China or on islands to the east or south. B-29's continued their strategic bombing of Japan throughout the operation. Radar-equipped warships, chiefly of the destroyer classes, took stations from 18 to 100 miles out on all sides of Okinawa to keep a constant watch on the skies.



Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner who commanded the 10th Army on Okinawa.

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Kamikazes chose to crash these luckless radar pickets more than other targets, possibly only because they were the first targets they'd see when coming in. A British carrier force, freed from Europe as the war there moved into Germany, reduced enemy airstrips on Ryukyu to the south of Okinawa.

The ground forces to go ashore on Okinawa formed the American 10th Army, created in Hawaii for the purpose, and comprised of Army and Marine

divisions of Attu, Kwajalein, Guam, Saipan, Makin and the Philippines.

The other corps (3rd Amphibious) was led by Marine Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger. Its three Marine divisions were the 1st, 2nd and 6th. The 1st and 2nd had fought variously at Guadalcanal, Palau, Tarawa and Saipan. The 6th was newly formed, but some of its units had served in early Pacific battles.

Another Army division, the 81st, was held in reserve on New Caledonia, back below the equator from whence the drive toward Japan had started. It was to be used only at the discretion of Admiral Chester Nimitz, Hawaiian-based U.S. military boss of most of the Pacific.

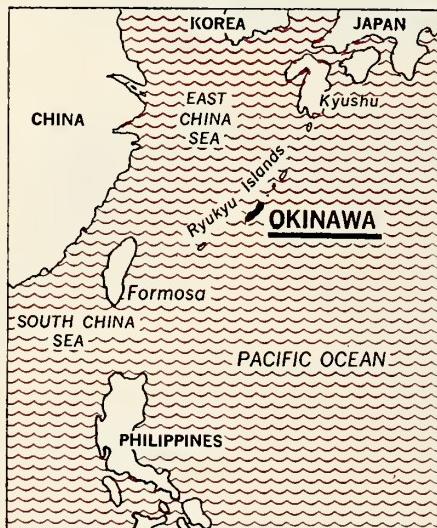
General Buckner was esteemed as a tactician, well liked by the enlisted men, and was a good, responsible commander. His four subordinate commanders were also men of superlative achievement and talent. It was a team suitable to the task.

It is clear that the General Staff did a better job in selecting the troops and officers than it did in planning its timetable for Operation Iceberg. It is also true that the fault was not all theirs. The diffi-

culty lay in a lack of complete intelligence. There just wasn't an abundance of hard, up-to-date, usable information about Okinawa and the rest of the Ryukyu.

Unlike the invasions of Italy or the Normandy beachheads, where a full "book" was obtained via G-2 intelligence with the aid of Italian or French natives from the area, Okinawa was a place well de-emphasized by Japan and kept under wraps since 1879.

The lack of reliable knowledge of the Ryukyu Islands looms in two cold pairs of figures. Observe the difference between the plan layout and the reality: "Phase II—Seize Ie Shima and remainder of Okinawa on W Day (estimated L plus 30)." Actually the fighting went on for 52 days longer. And note: *Estimated 70,000 enemy*. That was an upward revision at the last minute from earlier estimates of about 53,000. In the end we accounted for nearly 118,000 (and no reinforcements ever got through from Japan).



Okinawan drive opened up the Ryukyus, stepping-stones to Japan's home islands.

Corps units. As units, all had met the Japanese before, as had many of their men, from private to general. The 10th Army was commanded by Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., who had ousted the Japanese from the Aleutians in 1943. The 10th Army's 24th Corps was commanded by Gen. John R. Hodge, who had fought at Guadalcanal and led this same corps in the Leyte battle. The 24th Corps had four divisions, the 7th, 27th, 77th and 96th—among them vet-



There were no Americans who had vacationed on Okinawa's beaches—no Britons who wintered on any Ryukyuan Riviera.

True, several thousand Okinawans—who resented the Japanese looking down on them as an inferior, subordinated people—had migrated since 1879 to Hawaii. There, says naval historian Samuel

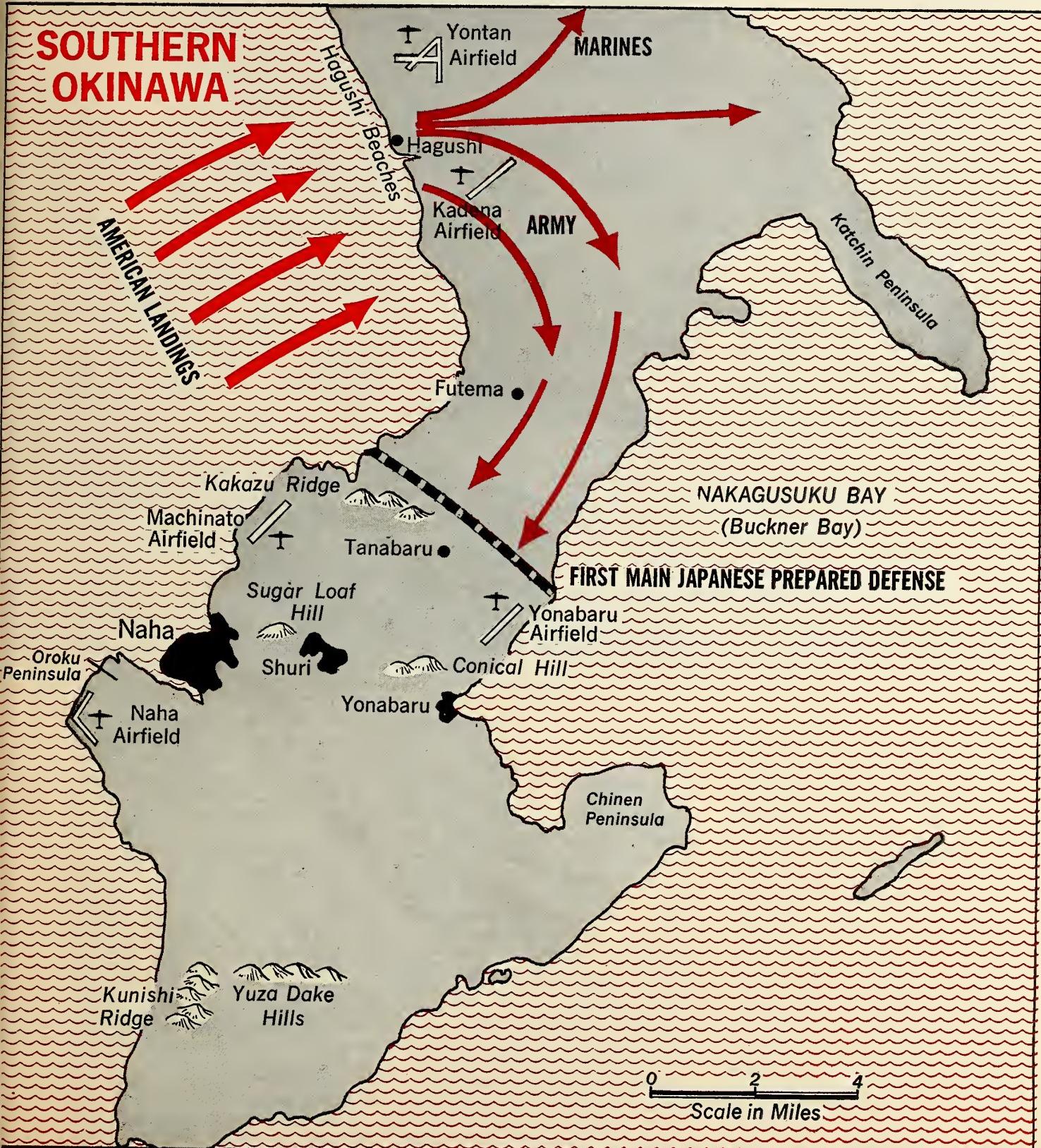
Eliot Morison, they cheered every Japanese defeat. We got verbal accounts from some of them, but they'd been a long time away and none had a military eye.

Beyond that, we relied chiefly on B-29 and carrier plane photos. They always had some clouds in them and showed none of the low-level views that are vital to the life and death of an infantryman.

As late as June 1946, a year after the battle ended, I had to locate sites for new troop housing from a U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey chart which still indicated areas of Motobu Peninsula and the northern end as "unexplored."

The men of Iceberg already knew what a Military Intelligence booklet of Nov. 1944, "Soldiers' Guide to the Japa-

nese Army," spelled out in great detail. The Japanese soldier was strong and hardy. He would carry out any plan to the death, whether it failed or succeeded, and in spite of casualties. He preferred death for the Emperor to defeat, and had been taught that he'd die in battle if afraid, but survive if he were brave. He was full of camouflage, deceptions and



CONTINUED

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ruscs. In prepared positions he fought well and defended fanatically, and his discipline was complete. Though all this made individual Japanese soldiers fearsome tactical opponents, it was tragic military nonsense. It doomed men and units to stick to original plans even when they proved to be disastrous.

This, then, is what the American citizen soldier had to cope with in his uphill march from the bottom of Pearl Harbor Bay to the top of the Yuza Dake hills on Okinawa. The American countermeasures to all the Japanese planning, hardness, strength, cunning, ability and willingness to die was the American desire to stay alive, the element of surprise, the ability to improvise, to think individually as free men, the firm belief that they were in the right, and a nation behind its fighting men to flood them with the tools and supplies of war across the vast expanse of the Pacific.

The Ryukyu Islands were defended by the 32nd Japanese Army under the command of Lt. Gen. Mitsuru Ushijima. Unknown to us, nearly all of his defenses were in the rugged southern ground north of Naha, centered on the ancient royal city of Shuri. The forward Shuri defenses were along a natural barrier running west to east from Machinato to the Yonabaru airfield. A well-fortified defense zone ran south from this line for five miles, comprising caves, reinforced concrete pillboxes and gun emplacements connected by a maze of tunnels.

While the southern end of Okinawa is the best part for civilian or military use, we had expected Ushijima to appear in force behind the landing beaches at the island's waist and thought it might take 15 days or more to drive across Okinawa's middle. It only took a day.

In an effort to trap and destroy rather than to repulse the American invader, Ushijima's unique but fatal plan was to offer no initial resistance. Instead, he let us ashore to "trap" us. He would depend upon the Japanese surface fleet, kamikaze planes and suicide boats to destroy the American supply lines. Then he hoped his 32nd Army would be able to push the Americans back into the sea. Thus the landings, which had been so brutal on many a mid-Pacific Island, were deceptively easy.

As early as Oct. 10, 1944, the U.S. Fifth Fleet pounced on Okinawa with a devastating surprise carrier raid that leveled Naha and blasted airstrips and shipping. Raids by carrier-based aircraft started again in Jan. 1945, and continued until the actual invasion began in April. Six days prior to the main invasion, the first landings in the Ryukyus were made by the 77th Division on the Kerama



Heavy guns of a Navy battlewagon are turned on Japanese dug in in bunkers, caves in island's hills. Ship was one of 1,300 major naval units supporting the land battle.



Army "Long Toms," 155mm guns, blast Okinawa from a tiny island four miles offshore.

Islands, centered 15 miles west of southern Okinawa.

Ushijima was surprised and appalled that we took these little islands. It hadn't occurred to him. We wanted them for an anchorage, offshore supply base and a site for guns which could fire on most of southern Okinawa. But they held an unexpected plum. Their bays, we discovered, contained almost the whole fleet of little Japanese suicide boats which were supposed to wreck our beachhead shipping after our troops were ashore. Not quite undefended, they fell to the 77th after the briefest of struggles. By the evening of March 29, the Keramas were secured and the suicide boats were ours. Promptly, two dozen 155mm guns were emplaced and trained on Naha, Shuri and the Hagushi invasion beaches 11 miles eastward.

Sunday, April 1, 1945, was Easter Sunday and Love Day. The greatest

invasion effort of the Pacific campaign got under way. Over 1,300 major naval units converged on Okinawa, carrying six of Iceberg's eight reinforced Army and Marine divisions with supporting units, supplies and equipment for the total campaign.

The initial assault wave consisted of two Army and two Marine divisions. While this force made landings along the Hagushi beaches, the 2nd Marine Division faked a landing along the southeast coast above Minatoga, hoping to pin down enemy reserves. The heaviest concentration of gunfire ever to support a troop landing started at 0530, April 1. Carrier planes struck with napalm as the invasion force waited offshore, watching shells pummel the invasion beach. H-hour was at 0830. The landing was made entirely unopposed! Famed news correspondent Ernie Pyle reported, "We were on Okinawa an hour and a half



When heavy shelling failed to drive enemy from caves and bunkers, ground forces (above, Marines) were called in to do the job.

after H-hour, without being shot at, and hadn't even gotten our feet wet."

In one day, the beachhead as well as Kadena and Yontan airfields were taken. By the second day, the 7th Division had marched right across the middle of the island to the east coast.

Where was the enemy? By April 6, the 24th Corps (then comprised of the 96th, 7th and 27th Army Divisions) formed a battle line to the south. Meanwhile, the 1st and 6th Marine Divisions of the 3rd Amphibious Corps pushed toward the northern end of Okinawa. They met only slight resistance. On the night of April 5, some 30 Japanese blundered into their lines and were killed or driven off.

Onward the Marines moved to Motobu Peninsula where 1,500-foot-high Yae Dake was the critical terrain feature. The Japanese still avoided contact, hoping to delay the Americans with guerrilla re-

sistance rather than open contact. On April 14, three U.S. battalions attacked east toward Yae Dake to secure the crest. Oddly, the defenders were dead or had disappeared. Thus the main Japanese defenses north of the invasion beaches had been broken, but enough Japanese remained there to participate in guerrilla warfare. If there were an estimated "70,000 enemy," they must be south. They were—70,000 and more, dug in deep.

While the 3rd Amphibious Corps had moved north, the 24th Corps began its drive to the south. Scattered Japanese units gave way until army units reached the first prepared defenses on the Machinato line, running from the northern end of Yonabaru airstrip to the northern end of Machinato airstrip. Kakazu and Hacksaw Ridges were along this line.

It was at Kakazu and Hacksaw that the Americans found what had been

waiting for them on Okinawa. One regiment of the 96th Division was ordered to seize and hold Kakazu. Almost immediately the regiment was pinned down under intense artillery, mortar and machinegun fire. It was forced to withdraw. After this failure, two regiments were ordered to seize Kakazu. Again the Americans were unsuccessful, and the battle resulted in a stalemate.

Meanwhile, up north, the 77th Division began to work on Phase II of the campaign plan by striking at the Japanese airfield on Ie Shima, a little island just west of Motobu Peninsula. Some of the hardest fighting of the entire battle occurred at Bloody Ridge and Government House on Ie Shima. Four thousand Japanese soldiers hid in a 600-foot-high point which they called Iegusugu and the Americans labeled "The Pinnacle" or "Maggie's Tit." Perfect for observing advancing American troops, it com-

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manded the beaches we needed for moving in supplies, and was honeycombed with fortifications.

There were many Banzai charges, often with the enemy carrying wooden clubs. These were local Okinawans, untrained and hastily pressed into service by Japanese tales that Americans would kill and eat them. The little island was secured after five days of intense, close-in fighting.

Ie Shima is well known as the place from which American war correspondent Ernie Pyle filed his last copy.

Early on the second day of the Ie battle, he went in a jeep with Lt. Col. J. B. Cooleidge and two soldiers to locate a new command post for the 305th Regiment. They were exposed and forward in no-man's territory. Near a road junction, a Japanese machinegun opened fire on the jeep. Everyone hit the ditches unscathed. Perhaps had he kept his head down he might have lasted longer, but Pyle just had to see everything going on. A shell from the second machinegun burst hit him in the left temple below his helmet, and Ernie Pyle died among the men with whom he lived and worked. The Army buried him about 100 yards west of the spot in a small military cemetery. The simple, standard cross I saw shortly thereafter read simply, "E. Pyle, Civilian."

In 1947 his body was removed to Okinawa and thence to a more elaborate final resting place in the Hawaii Punch Bowl. But on Ie Shima today stands the monument which, since its erection in 1945, has carried the mute tribute, "At this spot the 77th Infantry Div. lost a buddy, Ernie Pyle, 18 April 1945."

On the Okinawa southern front, the 7th, 27th and 96th Army Divisions were still held back at the Machinato line, and an attempt was made to pulverize it by bombardment.

It was on April 19 that 139 planes carrying 1,000- and 2,000-pound bombs were joined by massed Army artillery and the biggest guns of the battle fleet to pound the foe's hill positions "with the most concentrated firepower yet seen." The Army's history says its effect on the Japanese under ground was like "ping pong balls." The foot soldiers and tanks had to go do the job.

In addition to the stalemate at Kakazu Ridge, intense fighting centered around Item Pocket and the Machinato Inlet area. At this sector, objectives of small units were named after the company commanders, such as "Brewer's Hill" and "Ryan's Ridge." Here the Americans for the first time in the war lost more men than the Japanese. Finally, with the capture of Ryan's Ridge—a fierce af-

fair—the tide changed to the Americans' favor. A 27th Division combat team broke through the defenses of Kakazu, Item Pocket and Skyview Ridge. The American forces regrouped. Soldiers of the 77th used cargo nets and grenades in hand-to-hand battles from

ican platoons, squads, companies or tank-infantry teams made it to an objective only to be cut off and decimated by concealed and interlocking crossfire. Survivors withdrew at night, while fresh squads repeated the performance until the forward enemy positions were taken. The main element of the Japanese forces then withdrew to the most formidable defenses of the island, the main Naha-Shuri-Yonabaru line.

WIDE WORLD



Well protected Japanese bunkers dotted the island; most had to be taken by hand.

the crest of Hacksaw Ridge. All Japanese resistance there was eradicated with burning gasoline and flame throwers. For the next two months that's how the battle was fought, yard by yard, over hill, knob, cliff, gulch, ridge and peak. Time and again, in front of Shuri, Amer-

Jubilant over their success at holding the Americans, the Nipponese issued attack plans for May 3, still hoping to drive the Americans into the sea. The objective of the attack was to get behind the American divisions on an east-west

(Continued on page 43)

WIDE WORLD



In last days of battle, Japanese Army, trapped on island's tip, began mass suicide. Above, 10th Army interpreter calls to enemy (atop cliff) to swim out and surrender.

Homes On Wheels

ARE YOU IN THE market for a house, maybe a retirement home, or a vacation cottage, or just a cabin at your favorite hunting or fishing spot? Why not try one on wheels? At last count, almost 6,000,000 families have tried it and are enjoying this new and convenient way of living that is as modern as the space age. And by 1980, this figure is expected to double.

You have a number of choices. The largest and most comfortable is technically known as the "mobile home." It is not a trailer in the accepted sense of the word because you can't tow it behind your car; it is too heavy (average weight: 9,600 pounds) and too massive. The narrowest is 12 feet wide. When you buy one of these houses-on-wheels, you make arrangements with a contractor to get it to your leased or self-owned homesite with his special tow truck (about \$1 a mile) after acquiring the necessary state highway permits. When it arrives, it is connected to the existing facilities (electricity, water, gas, sewage) and it becomes a permanent year-round house, until you decide to have it trucked somewhere else, perhaps to a lake with better fishing. Its greatest advantage over a regular house is its price. For example, a five-room mobile home can be purchased for \$6,050—completely furnished and with standard household appliances already installed. Over 2,500,000 families were living in these mobile homes in 1969. Ten per cent of these were vacation homes, 23 per cent were retirement homes, and over 50 per cent were owned by young people. Sales in 1969 totaled \$2,500,000,000. Conventional mortgage financing is available. The Legion recently called for changes in the G. I. Bill of Rights to permit financing of mobile

homes either by guaranteed or direct loans to qualified veterans.

Thus, that "cottage on the lake" can now be a mobile home semi-permanently parked on a leased plot of land, ready to move or sell at any time without the worry and bother of transferring land titles.

If you don't want such a permanent home, the alternative is the "recreational vehicle." This includes anything that can be towed behind your car, such as trailer homes and tent trailers. There are also motor homes which are self-powered, and pickup campers which are small homes mounted on pickup truck chassis. Over 3,000,000 such recreational vehicles are now in use and the number is expected to climb to 7,500,000 by 1980. Their advantage, of course, is that they can be towed easily from place to place. However, they can cost appreciably more than a mobile home, especially the motor homes and pickup campers. Thousands of trailer parks to accommodate them have sprung up across the country. And wherever you park, you're "home."

MUDGY SHOES, such as golf shoes or hunting boots, can be put in plastic bags before packing in your suitcase, and they won't soil other clothing, writes T. McKievick of Cicero, Illinois. Use large plastic garbage bags or shopping bags.

SMALL PLASTIC TUBS, such as those containing butter or oleo, can be easily cut with a scissors to form fins, tails, etc., for fishing lures, reports Wade Johnson of Cameron, Missouri. They also can be cut into small keels to keep spinning lures from twisting your line.

SPLIT-SHOT SINKERS can be kept easily accessible by placing them on a strip of Scotch tape and then laying a second strip on top, writes William Kuester of Chicago, Illinois. The tapes can be stripped apart easily whenever a sinker is needed.

ERECTING A TENT can be made easier if you color-code your tent poles, suggests Mrs. R. Amundsen of Hicksville, N.Y. Paint the tips of end poles one color, ridge poles another, and a third for the porch poles. If poles are sectional, paint tips of sections in matching colors. Add a safety factor by using fluorescent or glow-type paint.

WHEN CAMPING on chilly nights, instead of building one fire to keep warm, build two small ones and lay your sleeping bag between them, suggests William Penn of Bothell, Washington. One fire will keep you warm on only one side while the other side freezes. Two fires toast you all over. Watch the wind, though.

BEER CAN TABS make handy lure holders for your boat, reports Otto Larson of La Crescent, Minnesota. Tack the flat ends to the inside gunwale, and hang the lures from the rings. They're aluminum and won't rust.

TO SLIP-PROOF the bottom of your boat, also the gunwales where passengers get in and out, apply a coat of spar varnish then sprinkle with coarse sand before the varnish dries, suggests SFC Alfred Geissler of Radcliff, Kentucky. For a neat job, square off the areas to be treated with masking tape.

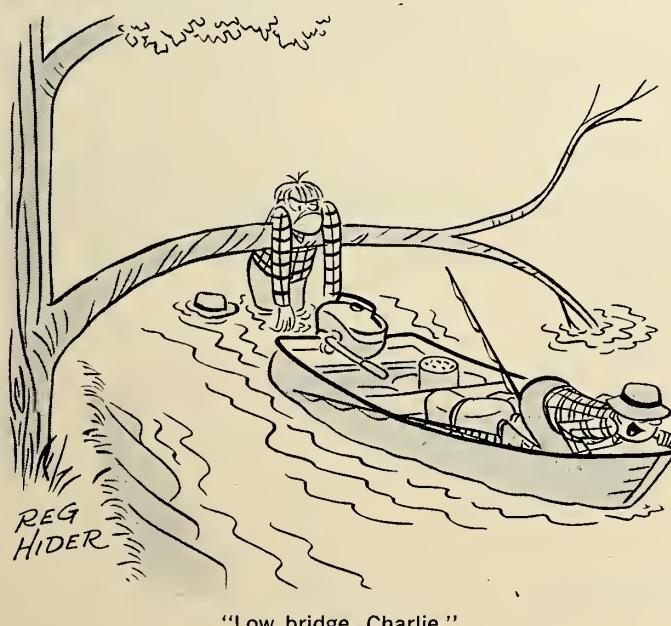
WHEN your car's windshield acquires a greasy film and the wipers won't clean it in the rain, sprinkle a couple of drops of dishwashing detergent on it, writes Carl Cox of Koza, Okinawa. The wipers will spread the detergent and you'll get perfect visibility.

TO ATTRACT FISH to your lure, or to your baited hook when still-fishing, attach a spinner ahead of it. A flip-top tab from a can also works as a flasher, reports Matthew Ahern of Cooperstown, N.Y. In fact, you can make a whole chain of flip-top flashers; jig them near your bait to bring the fish.

FOR A MORE COMFORTABLE hunting or fishing trip, don't use after-shave lotion in the morning, and tell your wife to skip the hair spray and perfume. They attract all the insects that bite and make life miserable, reports Mrs. Perry Whitaker of Tacoma, Washington.

BEFORE tying your trout or bass flies, wrap a very small sliver of styrofoam around the shank of the hook, suggests Russel Lea of Bellerose, N.Y. It will make them float like corks, also gives the flies thicker bodies.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.





Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question ...

SHOULD THE U.S. FINANCE A PUBLIC

THERE IS AN OBVIOUS need in the United States for a public broadcasting system which is comparable in scope and quality to that of the British Broadcasting Corporation. The facts are clear. Today's children in America are exposed to nine thousand hours of television before they even enter school. Couple this with the fact that many educators believe a child has attained two-thirds of his mental growth by the age of six and one can realize just how important these years are in building the groundwork for quality education. Commercial broadcasting in the United States, although entertaining, has not fulfilled the instructional and educational needs of the youth or of their parents.

America has wasted years of valuable time by failing to adequately fund a Public Broadcasting System comparable to the BBC. The BBC operates two high-quality TV networks and four radio networks. The United States operates none.

Public broadcasting has the potential to make education more productive and more meaningful to a wider range of the American public. It could help to bridge the gap between the outside world and schools, thus making learning more immediate and relevant. A public broadcasting system which is dedicated solely to the public interest has a great opportunity for informing and educating all Americans.

In order to fund such a system we will need over \$100 million a year by 1975. These funds can only be raised through an innovative, long-range financing plan.

A number of alternative methods of funding are available: an excise tax on television sets, a use tax, an excess profits tax on commercial broadcasters, or a percentage of profits tax on Cable TV outlets. Perhaps

we should combine two or more plans. Clearly, we must do something.

Nielsen ratings have shown that Sesame Street has been reaching and instructing over 6 million children weekly, in the age bracket between three and five years. This has been done for much less than the cost of the Head Start Program, which has reached only 3.5 million children over a five-year period. Educational TV has shown its ability to teach pre-schoolers how to read and count. There is no reason to believe that it cannot also teach school age children and adults. Sesame Street was the beginning.

Britain spent over \$200 million on its system in 1969. The United States spent \$9 million, even though our gross national product is many times that of Britain's. If we want to lead the world in the education field, we must be prepared to be innovative and to appropriate the funds necessary for quality instruction, based on the conviction that technology can make education more productive and more meaningful.

"YES"



**Rep. Robert O. Tiernan
(D-R.I.)
2nd District**

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big

BROADCASTING SYSTEM LIKE THE BBC?



Rep. Clarence J. Brown
(R-Ohio)

7th District

tax-exempt foundations. In the past eight years Congress has appropriated \$37 million for grants to start such stations, finance their operations and pay for programs through the federal Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

In 1967, the Carnegie Foundation estimated total annual costs of the system will eventually be in excess of a quarter-billion dollars—more than is spent on the BBC. Such taxpayer-financed competition for America's commercial, advertising-supported television and radio is no more needed or desirable than government-owned newspapers or magazines. American culture and our free republic will not be maintained and developed through taxpayer subsidization of some bu-reaucratic version of truth or beauty.

Thanks to the enterprise of individual Americans and technological developments such as cable television, there is no corner of our broad land not served by television or radio signals offering many choices of viewing or listening. There will soon be more tele-

PUBLIC BROADCASTING is a misnomer for "non-profit broadcasting," wherein licenses can be obtained by state and local governments, public and private schools, or groups or individuals as long as they distribute no profits. Prohibited from selling commercial advertising, stations must obtain revenues from taxes or donations from individuals or

vision stations than metropolitan newspapers in the United States, and more AM and FM radio stations than weeklies. It is this diversity which assures every American his own version of truth or culture merely by turning the dial—from acid rock to classics and from liberal to conservative viewpoint. If it attracts enough of an audience to sell something, it is on the air.

If the few want something not now sponsored, present technology makes it possible for them to get it through pay-television.

Those who pay the bills have the right to call the tune—and will—whether the money comes from advertisers, government, foundations or elsewhere. The Carnegie Foundation suggested public broadcasting be financed by an annual tax on television-set owners, such as finances the BBC. This would mean Congress would have no supervision over the use of taxpayers' dollars.

With both public and private education in economic trouble, the efficiency and effectiveness of television as an instructional medium ought to be utilized for in-school and at-home education, rather than trying to shape public opinion or cultural tastes with federal tax dollars.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Clarence Brown".



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for August the arguments in PRO & CON: Should The U.S. Finance A Public Broadcasting System Like The BBC?

IN MY OPINION THE U.S. SHOULD FINANCE SHOULD NOT FINANCE A PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM LIKE THE BBC.

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

Issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. →

How They Built the Nation's

At the end of Volume 1 of his two-volume work, "History of the United States Capitol," published in 1900, Glenn Brown, a member of The American Institute of Architects, viewed our domed Capitol Building in Washington with astonishment. "That a structure," he wrote, "as interesting and harmonious as the old Capitol proved to be should have been produced . . . is remarkable."

By PAUL DITZEL

THE NATION'S Capitol got into the T shape it's in despite falling arches, collapsed floors, fires, explosions and an invading British force that nearly leveled "this harbor of Yankee democracy." Its succession of temperamental architects were sidewalk-superintended by Presidents and congressmen, who tried to tell them how to do their job and sometimes succeeded. Nearly everybody connected with the project was certain his ideas were better than those of the man who designed it—Dr. William Thornton, who made medicine a sideline to a flock of unrelated business ventures.

The building's site was chosen in 1791 by Pierre Charles L'Enfant, who laid out the city of Washington. The hill on which the Capitol stands, known as Jenkins Hill, a former Powhatan Indian campsite, was then the geographical center of the city. L'Enfant described the hill as "a pedestal waiting for a monument." Where the monument was to rise was about the only decision affecting its creation that did not cause dissension.

As President, George Washington laid the cornerstone for the Capitol on September 18, 1793. Washington, with a natural taste for the best in architecture, and his Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson, himself an amateur architect, served as consultants to a three-man commission to select the building's design, and they emphatically supported the commission's final choice. But they could do little to alleviate the hassle that the commission's decision caused and that lingered long after.

In March 1792, Secretary of State Jefferson placed ads in various newspapers soliciting designs from architects for the Capitol and the President's House. The Capitol was to contain a Representatives Hall and a conference room, each with a capacity for 300, a Senate room of 1200 square feet and 12 additional rooms of 600 square feet each. An award of \$500 or a gold medal plus



President Washington laid the Capitol cornerstone, September 18, 1793.

a building lot in Washington were promised to the winning architect.

There were few architects in the United States at the time, and the contest drew only 16 entries for the Capitol's design. One of them pictured a "circus parade" of men, animals and eagles along the building's eaves and another featured a dome resembling one end of a football, topped with an enormous rooster flapping his wings.

No entry was acceptable, but the design by Stephen Hallet, 37, a French-born immigrant and an architect of outstanding professional achievements, so impressed the judges that they encouraged him to submit another. Architect James Hoban won the prize for his design for the President's House. (The American Legion Magazine, Oct. 1969, "How They Built—And Rebuilt—The White House.")

Three months after the deadline for entries, 33-year-old Dr. Thornton, of Philadelphia, learned of the competition while on a visit to his native Virgin Islands and asked permission to submit a

design. Thornton was a man with many interests. An amateur architect, he had won first prize in a contest for his design for a Philadelphia library. He had experimented with steam-driven paddle-boats before Robert Fulton. As a horse-racing enthusiast, he parlayed his winnings into ownership of one of the fastest stables of thoroughbreds in the United States. He was a competent portraitist and sheepbreeder.

Thornton's entry had its faults, but overall it struck the judges so favorably that they asked him to submit another. The doctor's second design took first prize. It showed a building of two wings connected by a rotunda topped by a smooth, low dome, which appealed to Washington and Jefferson for its "grandeur, simplicity and convenience."

Stephen Hallet's second design presented a high-domed central building flanked by wings that extended south to the House wing and north to the Senate wing. It more closely resembles today's Capitol than does Dr. Thornton's.

The disappointed Hallet, who was awarded second prize and compensated further for additional designs he had made for the commission, was hired to evaluate Thornton's plan. In view of Thornton's lack of building experience, Hallet was named the Capitol's architect. Hallet at once raised objections to the winning entry. Referring to "Dr. Thornton's exhibitions," he said they were impractical, would take too long to build and be much too expensive. None of this sat well with Thornton and "the spirit of give and take was quite conspicuous by its absence," notes I. T. Frary, author of "They Built the Capitol."

When the conflict came to Washington's attention, he named a five-man commission to look into Hallet's criticisms. Three of its members were contest losers, including Hallet. The others were White House designer Hoban and Dr. Thornton. Now there were three and often four critics going over Thornton's design, recommending changes. In the meantime, Hallet submitted at least two more designs which he hoped would replace Thornton's, but none caught the fancy of Washington or Jefferson. (Four months after construction began, Hallet submitted still another design. It, too, was rejected.)

Historians writing of the Capitol building have almost without exception taken sides on Hallet's contributions to

(Turn to page 26)

Capitol in Washington



As the nation grew, the Capitol grew. During Civil War years, new wings and dome were added, shaping building as we know it today.

CONTINUED How They Built the Nation's Capitol in Washington

the design. He has been accused of seeking to change Dr. Thornton's plan so drastically that for all intents and purposes it would be his own. His defenders supported his changes in Thornton's design as being necessary and professional. However he is judged, Hallet, a professional, had been hired to evaluate and "make practical" an amateur's work. The commission weighed his recommendations in this light until the issue of the building's central hall came up. Thornton's design featured a rotunda, but Hallet steadfastly argued for a square court with a recessed portico. This was the most radical departure from Thornton's design and it threatened to create an impasse that would delay ever longer the start of construction.

It was now well over a year since the contest had been announced and there

manded Hallet, who quit. Refusing to accept his resignation, they fired him. Hallet walked off the job, taking the building plans with him. The District had to sue to get them back. Meanwhile, the foundations were yanked out, and Hoban was brought in to oversee construction, while working on the White House at the same time.

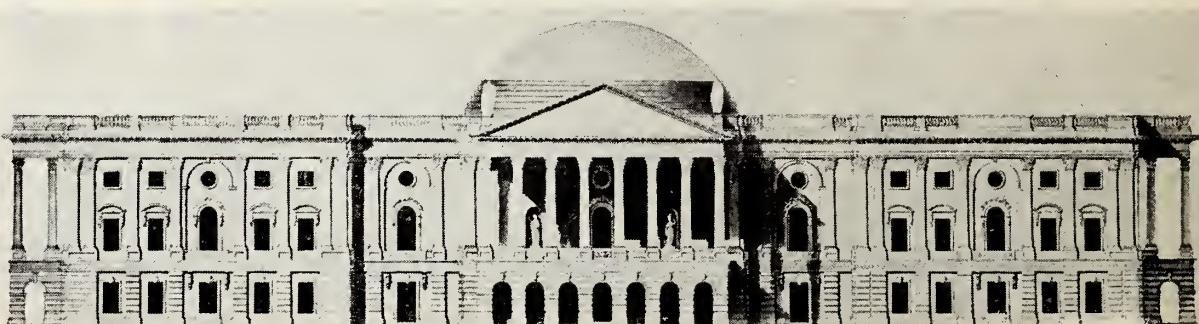
By July 1794, construction had not progressed beyond the Senate wing's foundations. George Hadfield, 31, a scholarly English architect whose credentials were equal to Hallet's, was appointed to take charge. Hopes that Hadfield would expedite the job were dashed when he started fresh attacks on Thornton's design. When neither Washington nor Jefferson concurred, Hadfield quit, but reconsidered and withdrew his resignation.

rose to within nine feet of the planned 41-foot height. Interior walls were in, the roof was framed and ready for shingling. That summer, Hadfield insisted upon adding an attic. Dr. Thornton, who, in 1794, had been appointed one of the three commissioners to oversee building in the city objected to the attic and he was upheld. At that, Hadfield quit, and when he tried to withdraw his resignation he was fired. Hoban was again called in to superintend the Capitol construction. He worked amicably with Dr. Thornton, and work progressed rapidly. Yet building plans were so hopelessly behind schedule that only the Senate wing was completed by November 17, 1800, when the government moved to Washington. Foundations for the Representatives' wing were in, but little had been done on the rotunda.

ALL PHOTOS COURTESY OF UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Dr. Thornton, the Capitol's original designer.



Dr. Thornton's design, slightly revised (his original was lost), impressed Washington and Jefferson.

were still no final designs in the contractor's hands. As Congress fully expected to sit in its new home in 1800, when the capital would be moved from Philadelphia, President Washington urged the commission to act. It did, by overruling most of Hallet's suggestions, including that of the square court. In July 1793, the building's finished plans were approved by the commission. In September, in an elaborate Masonic ceremony before a brilliant crowd of spectators, President Washington, wearing a Masonic apron said to have been embroidered by the wife of General Marquis de Lafayette, and "with great solemn dignity," cemented the Capitol cornerstone.

Not a man to give way easily, Hallet, now in charge of construction, lost little time in implementing his own ideas as to how the Capitol should be built. Shortly after work began, and ignoring the commission's (and Washington's) decision that Thornton's rotunda be retained, he had foundations laid for a square court. How he got as far as he did without discovery is a mystery, but when Washington saw the change, "he expressed his disapproval [with] such warmth as his dignity seldom permitted." The commissioners reprimanded Hallet, who quit. Refusing to accept his resignation, they fired him. Hallet walked off the job, taking the building plans with him. The District had to sue to get them back. Meanwhile, the foundations were yanked out, and Hoban was brought in to oversee construction, while working on the White House at the same time.

Hadfield stayed on as architect for the next three years, during which construction moved along slowly. Costs were higher than estimated, just as Hallet had predicted they would be. Money was running low, and with disappointing sales of city lots, the proceeds of which were to be used to help finance the building, Congress voted to borrow up to \$300,000.

Labor was scarce. The new city that was gradually emerging from the wilderness of the District held little attraction for new settlers, and it was largely the inducement of salary bonuses that brought skilled workers in from other cities. Efforts to recruit stonemasons and bricklayers from Europe were mostly a failure. Slaves leased from nearby plantations eased the shortage of unskilled laborers.

Getting building materials from their source to the Hill was an arduous process. Sandstone for facing the brick walls was barged up the Potomac from Aquia Creek quarries in Virginia, 55 miles away. Lumber was milled in nearby forests and brought in by horse and wagon over routes that only in the most informal sense could be called roads.

By the spring of 1798, the sandstone walls of the 126-by-120-foot Senate wing

The 32-man Senate wing had to take in 106 Representatives, the Supreme Court, the Circuit Court and the Library of Congress as well as the Senate. To ease the congestion, a temporary, one-story, oval-shaped brick building was put up on the House site and connected to the Senate by a 145-foot-long covered passageway. Representatives moved into it the winter of 1801. Sweltering in it the following summer, they tagged it The Oven. While they baked in The Oven and fretted over the snail's-pace progress on their wing, Jefferson, now President, appointed Benjamin Latrobe, 39, born in England of French parents, to take over. He relieved Hoban, who complained that he was overworked and underpaid as architect of both the White House and the Capitol.

Jefferson had long admired Latrobe, whose talents seemed limitless. He had designed schools, churches, Virginia's State Capitol, banks, Philadelphia's first water system and a Richmond penitentiary. To this supremely self-confident architect, the Capitol was merely another job, one of many commissions on which he was working. One of his first actions was to hire architect John Lenthall, who was given almost total responsibility for day-to-day construction.

Latrobe soon left town to build the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, without resigning from his job on the Capitol. Before he left he, too, criticized the Capitol's plans. A master of the Greek Revival school of architecture, Latrobe said Dr. Thornton's design was an abomination. There was, he said, not much he could do about the south wing exterior which would have to conform to that of the north. The interior was, however, a different matter. The shape of the Hall of Representatives must be more of a circle; the floor of the Senate had to be raised to make way for a permanent meeting room for the Supreme Court, and most of all, the Capitol must face east instead of west, as Dr. Thornton had laid it out.

Exactly why the direction should be changed is unclear, but he convinced Jefferson and the change was made. In Latrobe, Dr. Thornton had met more than his match and he fought a desperate

Another problem was that construction of federal buildings was draining the Aquia quarries, while finding new sources of stone was an increasingly time-consuming labor.

None of this, of course, helped soothe the disgruntled congressmen, some of whom introduced a bill to abandon the Capitol, take over the White House and force the President to rent living quarters elsewhere. The bill failed by a vote of 76-27. President Jefferson, meanwhile, further aggravated the situation when he suggested to Latrobe that he change the design for a paneled ceiling in the House chamber and install panes of glass to provide better lighting.

Latrobe objected. The glass, he said, would leak and the skylight would cast a crazy-quilt of shadows on the floor. Jefferson was insistent. Latrobe was adamant. Jefferson made it an order. Latrobe instructed Lenthal to ignore the President and proceed to panel the ceil-

from hanging heavy curtains to raising the floor—helped.

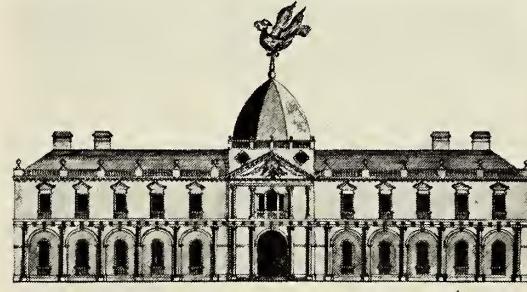
Elsewhere in the building masonry arches were weakening and, in some cases, collapsing under loads. Lenthal notified Latrobe, who dismissed the problem. "I'm sorry the arches have fallen, but I have had these accidents before on a larger scale and must therefore grin and bear it."

When still another and larger arch cracked, Latrobe wrote that he was "horror-struck," but not sufficiently so, apparently, to come to Washington to study the problem. Less than eight weeks later, arches collapsed under the Senate floor and Lenthal was killed by falling masonry. Latrobe's investigation traced the accident to building haste and economies in construction. Henceforth, said Latrobe, he would build at a pace and quality that his expertise decided, and that seemed to end the matter.

By 1812, the Capitol had progressed



This design by Stephen Hallet was turned down in favor of Thornton's.



Rooster weather vane tops this unaccepted design.

but losing battle to keep his design intact.

By summer, 1804, the House wing exterior reached to the height of the main floor. The Oven, now in the way, was demolished and the Representatives moved back into the jam-packed Senate wing. Building continued at a sluggish pace, while mounting discontent with Latrobe's absences erupted in Congress. Latrobe would not leave work on the canal to face his critics, but he sent word that the lag was not due to his absence, but rather to the ever-present congressmen themselves who slowed the pace by their demands for detailed on-the-scene explanations of every last construction detail. Moreover, he said, congressional appropriations were niggardly and made at the wrong time of year.

"No orders can be given till the legislative will is known, which has hitherto always been at the latter end of the session," Latrobe wrote. "It is the general practice of all those who hire labor . . . to engage their hands on the 1st of January; on that day all the best laborers are disposed of for the season. Those who are afterward hired are few, expensive, and generally inferior hands. Unless (laborers) can be employed during the winter, they cannot be depended upon until some time in July. . . ."

ing. When Jefferson saw the panels, he "warmed up the English language" in a letter to Lenthal, ordering him to pull as many workers as required off whatever jobs they were doing and to immediately replace the panels with glass.



Charles Bulfinch completed Capitol building in 1829.

Thomas Walter added present wings and dome.

Learning of this Latrobe wrote Lenthal: "You and I are both blockheads. Presidents are the only architects. . . . Therefore let us fall down and worship them. God bless thee. Be moderate with the lime."

When the Representatives finally got their Hall in 1807 they found that they were working in an acoustical nightmare. Speakers' voices echoed and rebounded about the chamber. No solution tried—

to a "U"-shaped form. Slight domes and cupolas capped the north and south wings, which were connected by a columned passageway. On August 24, 1814, in our war with the British, enemy troops invaded the capital and burned most of the public buildings, the Capitol among them. In the aftermath, Congress debated whether to move the capital from Washington. But the pleas of citizens to retain the site and particularly the gesture of a group of private businessmen who put up a building for Congress' use during reconstruction induced them to drop the action. Congress accepted the building, which became known as the Brick Capitol.

Latrobe designed a new semicircular Hall of Representatives, which he was confident would solve the acoustic problems of the old. Progress was severely hampered by the sandstone shortage and Congress again became irritated at Latrobe's frequent absences. Late in 1817, a personality clash with District Commissioner Samuel Lane was compounded by the commission's refusal to assign work supervisors of Latrobe's choosing. Latrobe quit and was replaced by architect Charles Bulfinch, 55, of Boston, a friend of President James Monroe.

(Continued on page 49)

By TOM MAHONEY

IF YOU'RE THINKING of forming some sort of a club for a very special purpose—wait! Maybe it already exists.

There are probably thousands of informal local clubs or societies little known to anyone but their members, such as a three-man organization called SAPOG. The three SAPOGs simply have lunch in New York now and then to cuss out all self-righteous posturers. They formed SAPOG to express their mutual irritation with those TV and news characters who are always telling the rest of us how bad we are. SAPOG stands for Society Against Pleading Others Guilty. Anyone can form his own chapter, one of them told me.

No man knows how many unorganized local groups like SAPOG there are, but the United States has at least 14,000 well organized national special groups, associations, orders, leagues or societies listed in Gale's Encyclopedia of Associations, published by the Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, Mich. 48226

They include fan clubs, study groups, musical fraternities, collectors, blood relatives, people with the same name, historical groups, puzzle makers and solvers, people with the same fear, food lovers, and many groups that defy classification, such as WW2 airplane collectors and an association of folks with high IQ measurements. These are in addition to the well-known trade associations, professional groups, fraternities, etc. such as the American Medical Association, The American Legion and its affiliates, the AFL-CIO, Phi Beta Kappa and so on.

Gale's Vol. I "National Organizations in the United States" (\$32.50), has the basic list. It includes almost any group to fit the heading that you can think of and more that you can't. It takes 1,331 large pages to do it, including index. It's latest edition is updated to 1968.

Several thousand Americans today are members of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, the best known of strictly genealogical organizations. There are others.

If you have the right ancestor and possess "good moral character," you are eligible to join the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Its annual Congress and election are held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the Saturday nearest May 15, the date the Virginia Assembly first moved for independence. The Roll of Signers is read and descendants rise to their ancestor's name. It has patriotic and commemorative projects. Franklin Bache Satterthwaite is the current President-General.

If you are a male descendant of one of George Washington's officers you are eligible for the Society of the Cincinnati. This dates from 1783, is our oldest patriotic organization, and has a marble palace in Washington, D.C., that cost \$1 million back in 1905.

One male descendant of each soldier and sailor of the War of 1812 is eligible for The Military Society of the War of 1812. If you had an ancestor who helped put down the protest against the whiskey tax in Pennsylvania, you can join the Society of the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794. If you had a grandfather who marched from Atlanta with Sherman, you can join the Sons of Sherman's March to the Sea, formed in 1966 by Stan Schirmacher of Tempe, Ariz. One of his grandfathers, Christian Middlestadt, was a drummer boy with Sherman.

If you are short you are eligible for the Little People of America, Inc., many of whom are less than 4 feet tall. If you are a woman of at least 5 feet 10 inches or a man 6 feet 2 inches you qualify for Tall Clubs International, which has 2,000 members, 33 local groups, sponsors a Miss Tall Universe Contest. There is a Short Finger Club of North America for men who have lost one or more fingers. Milwaukee has had a Silent Club for deaf people since 1918. There are clubs for fat people and people who stutter. Neurotics Anonymous now claims 5,000 members in 250 chapters.

who wanted to overcome their fear of flying through mutual support.

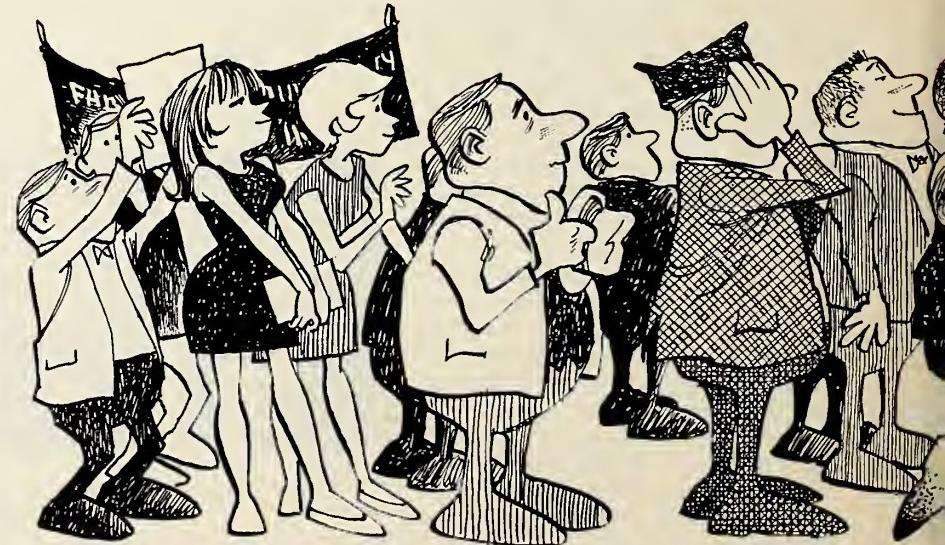
Man Will Never Fly Memorial Society. Its members are aviation enthusiasts—writers and others—who spoof those who have little faith in scientific progress. With tongue in cheek, they claim the moon landings were really films from a Nevada desert and a Michigan quarry. Only birds fly, they pretend. Men drink.

The American Cetacean Society. Cetaceans are sea mammals like whales and porpoises (not seals), and this Los Angeles society is a serious study group devoted to whales, porpoises, dolphins, etc. There is also a First Society of Whale Watchers in Honolulu, which will observe Whale Watching Week starting Oct. 31.

Saved by the Belt Club. The Ohio Highway Safety Department got this going. The members are motorists who have escaped death or serious injury because they had their seat belts fastened.

Youth Franchise Coalition. This is an alliance formed in 1969 of various groups that lobby for lowering the voting age to 18 by state or national legislation.

There are societies to defend the names of historical figures who don't come off well in accepted history. One of these is the Friends of Richard III, Inc., a group founded by 75 people in New York. Richard III, second of the



New groups spring up regularly. Not all of them are listed in Gale because they are not national in scope. Some that were first publicized recently include:

Flying Without Fear, organized in New York in 1969 by a group of people

York faction to rule as King of England after the War of the Roses, died in 1485. History connects him with eight murders (two his own nephews) in order to secure his claim to the throne following the death of his brother, Edward IV.

Shakespeare opens his play, "King

There's an Organization for Almost Anything

A goodly sample of some of the many associations in the U.S. set up to satisfy almost any hobby or interest.

"Richard the Third," with Richard plotting the ruin of his other brother, George, Duke of Clarence, to begin on his alleged path of slaughter to the throne. His first words in the play are the famous line "Now is the winter of our discontent. . . ." The late Tallulah Bankhead, one of the 75 founders of the Friends of Richard III, Inc., outlined the



club's goals in these words: "Libeled by history, fouled by legend, Richard III must be whitewashed and his bones find their deserved crypt in Westminster Abbey."

When he was killed in battle against Henry Tudor near Milford Haven almost

500 years ago, Richard was "buried without honor in the church of the Greyfriars," says the Encyclopaedia Britannica. It also notes that his memory may suffer because Richard's chief biographer of his own times was his bitter political foe, Archbishop Morton. It

adds that while Richard had some deformity there is no evidence that he was hunchbacked. Shakespeare, more than a century after Richard's death, perpetuated him as "crooked-back," and that's how he's generally conceived today. For a New York society to overcome

CONTINUED There's an Organization for Almost Anything

Shakespeare's portrait is quite a challenge. So much of our impression of Richard comes from Shakespeare, who gradually altered Richard's character to suit dramatic purposes, that in 1900 G.B. Churchill compiled a history called "Richard the Third up to Shakespeare."

The Burr family of America and scholars interested in Aaron Burr are organized in the Aaron Burr Association. An editor who slights Aaron Burr more than the precise facts of history permit is apt to get a letter of correction from a modern Burr, written on the society's letterhead. Burr, like Richard III, can be painted white or black. His political ambition, his land schemes and his killing of Alexander Hamilton in a duel at Weehawken, N.J., permit an unfriendly portrait indeed. But if you knock him in print the Burrs are watching to see that you avoid "fallacies and half-truths."

A society that gets a lot of publicity is the Baker Street Irregulars, founded in 1934. To understand its language it is best to have read all of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes detective stories—preferably several times. If you've done that, nothing about the Baker Street Irregulars needs explaining. If you haven't, everything does.

The Baker Street Irregulars have many local chapters in the United States, including not a few illustrious people. Their specialty is the playful worship of Doyle's "sacred writings" about Sherlock Holmes.

The original Baker Street Irregulars were in the stories about Sherlock. They were the small boys who played and loafed and ran errands on Baker Street in London, where the fictional Sherlock Holmes lived at Number 221-B. They would spy on anybody for Holmes, and told him all he wanted to know about what went on in the streets. The American society of the same name is so famous that murder stories have been written about it. Best known is "The Case of the Baker Street Irregulars," by Anthony Boucher—involving two murders—as some of the Irregulars prepare to advise on filming a Holmes story in Hollywood. Members also dream up sometimes irreverent, imaginary exploits for periods of Holmes' life not covered by Conan Doyle. A 1946 story had him investigating the famous murder of Lizzie Borden's parents in Fall River, Mass. A 1968 story by Henry T. Parry even "proved" that Holmes himself was responsible for the murder.

Ninety-six men, many of them listed in Who's Who In America, paid \$16 a plate at a dinner in New York observing

Sherlock Holmes' supposed 116th birthday last Jan. 9. Some of them came with hat, cape and bent smoking pipes like Holmes'. They toasted various people in the Holmes stories and recited the Musgrave Ritual. That was a "meaningless" message in the Holmes story, "The Musgrave Ritual." It was recited as a family tradition by each generation of the fictional Musgrave family until Sherlock Holmes solved a mystery by figuring out what it meant.

One of the modern Baker Street Irregulars, mystery writer Herbert Brean,

lars in other American cities are each named after a Holmes story or something in one of them, and there are affiliated Holmes societies in England, Denmark and The Netherlands.

Further, Mrs. Mary Ann Rabe, of Ferndale, Mich., is listed in Gale as the head of Mary Morston's Companions, a society founded in 1957. It's a group of wives of Sherlock Holmes fans. The original Mary Morston was the first wife of Sherlock's companion, Dr. Watson. The stated duties of the Companions are to "sit at home and whine. . ." and Mrs.



The First Society of Whale Watchers will observe Whale Watching Week starting Oct. 31.

entertained the society's 1970 birthday party by "explaining on the phone" to Edgar Allan Poe and Conan Doyle why a modern editor wouldn't publish their works. The Holmes stories had a villain named Moriarity, which would never do, said Brean, because the "Irish are awfully sensitive." Two other Holmes stories were taboo because some Mormons and some East Indians were shown in a poor light.

Dr. Julian Wolff, of New York, is the head of the Baker Street Irregulars and edits The Baker Street Journal, a quarterly magazine with a worldwide circulation of 900 subscribers. It has fun with the characters and plots in Holmes stories. The late Edward Smith, a General Motors vice president, edited the magazine until his death in 1960. Smith had succeeded in getting his hometown, Morristown, N.J., to cooperate in making his address there be 221-B Baker Street. President Franklin D. Roosevelt had Secret Service quarters at his WW2 Maryland retreat designated 221-B Baker Street.

Chapters of the Baker Street Irregu-

Rabe's official title is "Knitter." But the Companions have a library of Holmes items and a publication.

Many specialized societies have a gift for mixing fun with serious purpose, which is perhaps an enviable trait. Not a few have no meeting place except a specified tavern, which doesn't necessarily mean that the society is only an excuse for a night out for its members.

Others have chosen joke names, and put a lot of horseplay and nonsense in their ritual and titles while still being deadly serious in their purpose. A good example is the Confederate Air Force, made up largely of WW2 airmen of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The name itself is a joke, and the Confederate Air Force pretends that its commander is a fictitious Col. Jethro E. Culpeper. More buffoonery may be found when the CAF holds a function. Thus, when Gen. James H. Doolittle, of Tokyo Raid fame, was inducted into the CAF as one more of its colonels on April 19, 1966, at Mercedes, Tex., he and the CAF members present wore the string ties and other regalia of a southern gentleman of a century ago.

ILLUSTRATED BY BOB CLARKE

Yet the CAF is completely serious in its main mission to preserve specimens of every aircraft that saw military duty in WW2. It has a museum of them, with almost every type of U.S. fighting plane of WW2 in the collection. They are housed in a former Air Force installation at Harlingen, Tex., where "Confederate Air Force Colonel" Lloyd Nolen is in full-time charge.

The CAF says that thousands of people visit its WW2 aircraft museum. Fearful that some of these craft will completely pass out of existence, its motto is: "They Shall Not Be Destroyed." It all started in the mid-50's when some of today's members bought a North American P-51 Mustang and a Grumman F8F Bearcat from surplus, just to have fun flying them again. The idea of a serious collection began about the time they discovered that they could no longer get a P-47 Thunderbolt. None existed in flying condition, while F4F Wildcats, P-39 Airacobras and P-40 Warhawks were "near extinction."

When they further learned that neither the Air Force nor the Navy had preserved one of each "for museum purposes," the CAF was formed with that as its goal. Last March, "Confederate

Air Force Colonel" William Riddle, Administrator of the Ramapo General Hospital in Spring Valley, N.Y. 10977, wrote to this magazine to ask its readers to tell the CAF if any of them know where there is a specimen of any WW2 military plane—either Allied or enemy—that the CAF might possibly still need

admits people who score in the highest 2% on various intelligence tests. The idea crossed the Atlantic in 1957, and today two thirds of Mensa's 18,000 members are in the United States and Canada. One of the social service programs that Mensa got into was the rehabilitation of convicts who have high IQ's. To be eligible to join Mensa [50 E. 42nd St., N.Y. 10017] you must score 144 on the Stanford-Binet test, 130 on the Wechsler Adult test or 140 on the Army General Classification test.

Another brainy group, whose members have more in common, is the American Cryptogram Association. Their interest lies in the deciphering of secret codes. Some of the 460 members were



The late Auguste Escoffier, the great French chef, has his food-loving Friends.

for its growing collection. Last October there were 30 different types of WW2 planes in the museum collection, 26 American, three British and one German.

There is also a Confederate High Command, based in Nashville and organized in 1958, which claims more than 1,000 members. Gale says that it is an "affiliation of 'military units' in the style of the original Confederate Army seeking to 'keep aglow the memory of the men who served in gray,'" and that it "reenacts Civil War battles and skirmishes, some in cooperation with the Union Army of Commemoration, a similar organization." The latter plays the part of federal troops in these reenactments. Both groups are involved in Civil War expertise, research and battlefield preservation.

When a London professor, Sir Cyril Burt, went on a BBC broadcast in 1945 to suggest that highly intelligent people should band together, the idea was picked up by a London lawyer, Roland Berrill. He formed Mensa, which only



Friends of W.C. Fields drink rather than dine and watch his old movies on late TV.

recruited through notices in this magazine from among former military code experts who are Legionnaires. The ACA's publication, *The Cryptogram*, comes out six times a year, offering its readers code messages and cryptanalysis comments on a level for experts. The current secretary is listed in Gale as R. Decker, 10 Lauderdale Road, Woodbury, N.J. 08096.*

(Turn to next page)



Among most durable fan clubs is International Society of Crosby Collectors.

* Asterisks here or elsewhere indicate latest listing in Gale, which is for 1968.

CONTINUED There's an Organization for Almost Anything

The brain has nothing on the stomach or the ear when it comes to special organizations. There are people to whom good food, excellently prepared, is one of life's sweetest things. A group of them has centered its attention on the late Auguste Escoffier. He was the French chef who made the Ritz of Paris the most celebrated eating place in the world in his time. Escoffier died at the age of 88 in Monte Carlo, on Feb. 22, 1935. He left behind his own memorial to his art, the *Guide Culinaire*, which was published in English as "The Escoffier Cook Book" in 1950 by the Crown Publishing Co. A society called The Friends of Escoffier also perpetuates his name and works. It maintains a museum of cookery at Villeneuve-Loubet, France, where Escoffier was born. Its members gather every year or two, usually in a great hotel in one of the world's largest cities, to consume extraordinary dinners often prepared by the members themselves. Even when they do their own cooking, the tab for the food and wine can come to \$50 or so per person.

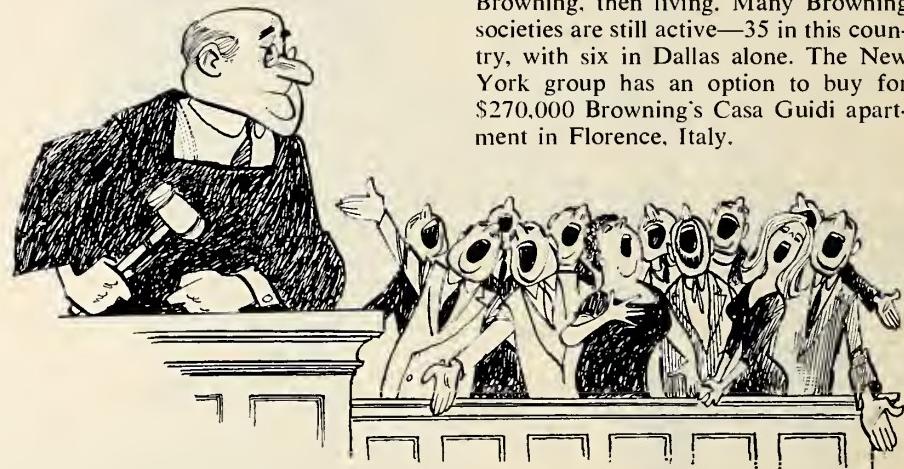
One dinner at the Somerset Hotel in Boston lasted more than four hours, with no speeches and no head table to interfere with eating. Nor was any talk allowed about "business, politics, religious belief" or the personal opinions of members or guests, lest it damage good digestion. The Boston Globe called the affair an "epicurean version of a 50-mile hike." The actual name of the group is the French form: "*Les Amis d'Escoffier*."

The Ex-De Moines's Drinkin', Eatin', and Gossipin' Society meets every other December in New York. As the name suggests, it's composed chiefly of people who have made it in the East after starting life in Des Moines, Iowa. John Mack Carter, publisher of the Ladies Home Journal; Jesse Gorkin, editor of Parade, and not a few others well known in publishing and broadcasting are among the members. The club has a slight problem. Some members came East because other members fired them from jobs back in Iowa. This is said to put a strain on conviviality at the luncheons. "Every other year is enough," explains one of them. "Some of these guys can't stand each other any longer." But it can't be all that bad or they wouldn't meet at all.

The Friends of Fields drink rather than dine. Their hero is the late, beloved comedian, W.C. Fields. Their favorite occupation as a society is to meet around TV sets to watch W.C. Fields movies—usually on the late-late show—either in a member's home or a neighborhood bar. After the movie they swap stories, and

down a few. A gathering place for Manhattan members is Charley O's restaurant near Radio City, which has a big picture of Fields on the wall with this caption: "A woman drove me to drink. I'll be a son of a gun, but I never thanked her."

Though the appeal of food and drink is powerful as a reason to get together, music appreciation is also a bond to draw men and women into societies. Among the larger all-male fraternities in the world is the 32,000-member Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America, Inc. Based in Harmony Hall in Kenosha, Wis., it has grown to 675 chapters since its 1938 founding in Tulsa, Okla. Then, 26 men responded to the



One club was formed by members of a jury, all of whom were musically inclined.

call of Rupert I. Hall and the late Owen C. Cash to encourage barber shop singing as a "last remaining vestige of human liberty." That refers to women running things, but the barber shoppers have had a female harmonizing equivalent since 1947 in the Sweet Adelines, based in Tulsa, with more than 18,000 members and 450 chapters. The barber shoppers have a library of 120,000 old songs, and hold regional, national and international singing contests. They publish a magazine—*The Harmonizer*—and the Sweet Adelines publish *The Pitch Pipe*. Male quartets from Chicago, Ill., and Dundalk, Md., recently sang for troops in Vietnam, and the barber shoppers support an institute in Wichita, Kan., for the correction of children's speech defects.

Another musical group is the American Society of Ancient Instruments in Philadelphia. It promotes interest in ancient European instruments, especially several old-time violas and the harpsichord, through performances of music

composed for these instruments.

There are also organizations for choral conductors, military bandsmen, Catholic bandmasters, string music, ethnic music, early recorded music, Asian music, medieval music, symphony music, music therapy, blind musicians, young musicians, student musicians, Methodist musicians, southeastern composers. Jewish composers, Hollywood composers, bell ringers, singing teachers, opera musicians, school orchestras, sheet music collectors, concert artists, country music . . . and many more.

Among the earliest of recorded fan clubs, devoted to some living person and his works, was the original London Browning Society formed in 1881 to study the works of the poet Robert Browning, then living. Many Browning societies are still active—35 in this country, with six in Dallas alone. The New York group has an option to buy for \$270,000 Browning's Casa Guidi apartment in Florence, Italy.

In this century, as everyone knows, fan clubs have proliferated in all directions, and few singers or actors of star rank would like to be caught without one.

One of the most durable is the International Society of Crosby Collectors, which has 5,000 members, of which 1,000 are in the United States. Bing Crosby is its hero, his records are its specialty, and Fred Romary, Jr., a Navy veteran of Korea, heads it. He is co-editor of the monthly "Crosby Collector," published in London. Romary cuts about ten tape interviews with Bing each year.

A recent issue of the "Crosby Collector" listed 22 of Bing's records which have sold more than a million each, and reprinted an interview in which he confessed to being 65 and worth \$3.5 million. It also quoted a reader as saying: "I collect everything Bing has ever made or ever will make. If he so much as coughs on a record, I want it. In my

(Continued on page 52)

AUGUST 1970

**SENATE CONSIDERS \$9 BILLION VA
BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971:**

A \$9 billion Veterans Administration budget for Fiscal 1971 to help that agency continue its job of providing top quality medical care for veterans was being considered by Congress as Veterans Newsletter went to press . . . The largest appropriation request in VA history, it started out at \$8,960,528,000 and was raised \$25 million by the House to \$8,985,528,000 . . . It went over to the Senate where it was raised another \$100 million by the Senate Committee on Appropriations to \$9,085,528,000 . . . Following that, the budget request went back to the House for its approval of the change . . . Of the \$100 million added by the Senate Appropriations committee, \$80 million was earmarked for use in the VA's medical program in any way the Administrator felt it should be allocated . . . This was in addition to the previous request of \$1,777,200,000 . . . The other \$20 million was tabbed for construction or renovation of hospital and domiciliary facilities . . . The Legion has long called for a realistic infusion of funds into the VA system so that a revitalized hospital and domiciliary construction program could move forward . . . Hand in hand with that, the Legion has also noted, is the need for money to train large numbers of medical and paramedical personnel to man these facilities . . . The soaring rate of inflation makes the VA's task that much more difficult.

Also, as Veterans Newsletter went to press, Congress had added \$22 million in supplementary funds to the Fiscal 1970 budget for the VA's hospital and medical program just in time to be committed before the June 30 deadline.

**DISABILITY COMPENSATION BILL
UNDERGOES SOME REVISION AS
IT MOVES THROUGH CONGRESS:**

The disability compensation bill discussed at length in the July issue of Veterans Newsletter underwent some revision when it was passed by the House . . . Here are the changes as they stand at presstime: the bill would increase by 8% the

amounts provided for disability ratings of 10% through 40%; increase by about 11% for the ratings of 50% through 90%; and increase the amount for total disability by 12% (from \$400 to \$450) . . . The dependency allowance payable to veterans rated 50% through 90% or more disabled would be increased by 11%, and 12% for total disability . . . The effective date of the bill was still undecided as this went to press, as were some other features . . . Fuller details will be published when the bill is made law.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN VETERANS PENSION
BENEFITS AWAITING PASSAGE OF
SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS:**

Pension legislation designed to improve the VA pension program by offsetting increases in Social Security and other types of retirement income that might result in reduced veterans pension next January was awaiting passage of amendments to Social Security law . . . Late in May the House passed and sent to the Senate legislation to increase Social Security monthly benefits by 5% effective January 1, 1971, along with some other improvements . . . This latest 5% increase--if passed--will not affect VA pension levels until January 1, 1972 . . . Once the Social Security amendments are enacted, veterans pension laws are expected to be amended to partially absorb increases in Social Security and other types of retirement income.

**LEGION MOVES TO PRESERVE VETERANS
PREFERENCE STATUS IN PROPOSED
POSTAL REFORM LEGISLATION:**

The Legion has been able to prevail upon lawmakers in both houses of Congress to sponsor amendments assuring that veterans preference provisions will be protected when postal reform law is passed. Rep. Arnold Olsen (Mont.) sponsored an amendment in the House and Sen. Vance Hartke (Ind.) introduced the Senate amendment which when it reached the floor was co-sponsored by Sen. Ted Stevens (Alaska) . . . As of this writing both the Senate and House bills had passed with veterans preference provisions intact and were due to go to conference for reconciliation.

VETERANS NEWSLETTER

PLAN INAUGURATED TO BRING MORE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS INTO HOME LOAN MORTGAGE MARKET:

In an effort to induce savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks not now making FHA and VA home loans to get into the market, the Federal Home Loan Bank recently announced a program of purchase of government-backed mortgages from these institutions . . . When the total of mortgages purchased reaches \$200-300 million, they will be pooled as the security behind mortgage-backed bonds to be guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association . . . It is hoped the new program will pump more funds into the mortgage market and bring broader participation by more savings and loan institutions . . . Hopefully, more veterans will be enabled to purchase sorely needed housing.

SENATE CONSIDERS BILL TO RAISE AMPUTEE AUTOMOBILE ALLOWANCE:

As we went to press, the Senate was considering a bill which would increase from \$1,600 to \$2,500 the amount the Veterans Administration may pay toward the purchase of an automobile for veterans who are service-connected for the anatomical loss or loss of use of an extremity, or who are blind . . . If otherwise eligible, persons on active military duty would also be included.

U. S. PRISONERS-OF-WAR TO GET AN ADDITIONAL PAYMENT OF \$5.00 A DAY FOR EACH DAY OF IMPRISONMENT:

A new law authorizes an additional compensation of \$5 a day for each day of imprisonment to U.S. prisoners-of-war in the Vietnam War (beginning Feb. 28, 1961) and the Pueblo crew . . . Payments are authorized under the War Claims Act of 1948 . . . It also provides for payment to all civilian American citizens who are held captive at the rate of \$60 per month.

SERVICEMEN'S GROUP LIFE INSURANCE INCREASED TO \$15,000 MAXIMUM:

Congress has passed and the President has signed legislation raising the maximum amount of insurance authorized under the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance from \$10,000 to \$15,000 . . . Among other improvements the new law also extends coverage to all reservists, members of the National Guard and ROTC members while engaged in authorized training

duty and while traveling to and from such duty . . . The Legion has been seeking such legislation since 1968.

NEW AEROSPACE EDUCATION BOOKLET NOW AVAILABLE FROM THE LEGION:

A new booklet issued by the Legion describes in detail how Legion posts can help support a strong, youth-oriented aerospace program in cooperation with the Civil Air Patrol and the National Aerospace Education Council . . . Entitled "A National Aerospace Education Program," it is a gift to the Legion from the late Col. Roscoe Turner (see obituary, page 40), who at the time of his death was chairman of the Legion's National Aeronautics and Space Committee . . . For information on distribution of the new booklet, contact The American Legion, National Security Commission, 1608 K St., N.W., Wash. D.C. 20006.

DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION BENEFITS RAISED FOR ADOPTED CHILDREN OF VETS:

More than 50,000 children of veterans have just begun receiving a 10% increase in benefits under a new law which makes the adopted child of a veteran (for benefit purposes) a dependent from the date an interlocutory decree is filed, rather than the date it becomes final . . . In addition to enlarging the definition of "children" for purposes of veterans benefits, the law covers DIC payments to widows and certain children . . . Effective July 1, among other things, the new law provides DIC to children—where there is no widow entitled—at increased monthly rates of \$88 for one child, \$127 for two children, \$164 for three children, with an extra \$32 added to this rate for each child in excess of three.

TRAVEL BOOKLET AVAILABLE FOR WHEELCHAIR VETERANS:

Veterans in wheelchairs who like to travel may be interested in the 1970 edition of "The Wheelchair Traveler," a useful directory which lists more than 1,400 hotels, motels, restaurants and sight-seeing attractions in 49 states (none for Alaska), Canada and Mexico which have facilities compatible to handicapped travelers . . . It sells for \$3.00 (plus 5% sales tax in Calif.), postage-paid . . . Write: "The Wheelchair Traveler," P.O. Box 169, Woodland Hills, Cal. 91364.

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

AUGUST, 1970

Portland, Ore., Set to Handle Legion's 52nd Nat'l Conclave

Legion to meet in City of Roses Aug. 28-Sept. 3; President Nixon invited to speak; House Veterans Affairs Committee Chairman Olin E. Teague to receive Legion's 1970 Distinguished Service Medal.

The American Legion has awarded its highest honor, the Distinguished Service Medal for 1970, to Rep. Olin E. Teague. Chairman of the House Committee on Veterans affairs, for his long and valuable leadership and service to the nation's veterans. The award is scheduled to be presented at the Legion's 52nd Annual National Convention in Portland, Ore., Aug. 28-Sept. 3. Rep. Teague is a wounded and decorated veteran of WW2 and is a Legionnaire.

In 1969, President Richard M. Nixon was awarded the Legion's Service Medal but was unable to appear at the National Convention in Atlanta to accept due to the press of national affairs at that time. The President has been invited to address the Convention in Portland and present plans call for him to receive his award there.

Convention sessions will take place at the Portland Memorial Coliseum Sept. 1-3, preceded by meetings of the standing and convention commissions and committees from Aug. 28-31 at the Portland Hilton, the Benson Hotel, the New Heathman Hotel and at the Coliseum.

Oregon Governor Tom McCall and Portland Mayor Terry Schrunk will welcome thousands of Legionnaires and their families to the National Convention opening business session on Sept. 1 at Portland's Memorial Coliseum.

Here are some of the highlights of the convention period.

- Capping the convention on the afternoon of Sept. 3 will be the election of the new National Commander for 1970-71 by approximately 3,000 delegates from around the nation and some foreign countries. The election of the Legion's national leader and other national officers is the last major piece of convention business. Preceding that will be commission and committee meetings and reports, greetings and speeches by various personages, presentations of awards and the consideration of several hundred resolutions by delegates.

- Also on Sept. 3, the Legion's Fourth

Estate Award "for distinguished service in the field of communications" is scheduled to be presented to two recipients: James G. Stahlman, President and Publisher of the Nashville Banner, Nashville, Tenn., and Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Editor and Publisher of the Tulsa Tribune, Tulsa, Okla., and a nationally syndicated columnist. Both served as naval officers during WW2. Mr. Stahlman also served in the army in WW1 and has been a Legionnaire for over 50 years.

- Comedian "Red" Skelton is scheduled to appear at the National Commander's Dinner to Distinguished Guests at 7:30 p.m., Tues., Sept. 1, in the Grand Ballroom of the Portland Hilton Hotel.

- The Auxiliary will hold its annual States Dinner at the Portland Hilton on Wed., Sept. 2, at 8:00 p.m.

- In an effort to sustain convention interest on the final day, a new feature has been added to the proceedings this year. Legionnaires, Auxiliaries, and members of their immediate families, along with distinguished guests, all of

National Membership Bulletin

As of June 30, Legion national membership had reached 2,638,993, an increase of 21,884 over the same date in 1969 and only 28,460 short of equaling the final 1969 total. Thirty-eight departments went over their assigned quota and 20 exceeded their previous year's registration. There were seven all time highs: Fla., Hawaii, Md., Mexico, Minn., N. Dak., and Puerto Rico. Membership experts were predicting a 2,700,000 year, the first since 1959. It is estimated Legion membership breaks down thusly: WW2, 1,620,000. Korean War, 400,000; WWI, 380,000; Vietnam War, 300,000.

whom must be registered and in attendance, and who remain in the convention hall following the national elections will be eligible to participate in a drawing for several awards which include a 1970 Ford Maverick Grabber, a Sylvania color television, a matched set of Wilson golf clubs and a Polaroid Camera. The camera is being donated by outgoing Commander J. Milton Patrick. (Employees of the national organization and their families are ineligible to participate in these awards.)

- Among the dignitaries who have been invited to speak or appear at the Convention: Sen. Henry M. Jackson, (Wash.), Chmn of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; the Honorable Luis Ferre, Governor of Puerto Rico; H. Ross Perot, President of Electronic Data Systems Corp., Dallas, Tex.; George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO; VA Administrator Donald E. Johnson, a Past Nat'l Cmdr of the Legion and Ray McHugh, vice president of Copley Publications.

- The Nat'l Convention Parade will start at 11:00 a.m., Mon. Aug. 31, from in front of the Memorial Coliseum, proceed across the Broadway Bridge, and go south on Broadway to S. W. Main St. Parade route is approximately one mile long and the reviewing stand will be in front of the Portland Hilton. A contingent of U.S. Navy ships is expected to be on hand for conventioner's visits. The Navymen will also march in the parade. Altogether, military participation is expected to take about 45 minutes.

- The Nat'l Drum & Bugle Corps Championship Finals will be held Sun.,



Rep. Olin E. Teague (Tex.) will receive the Legion's Distinguished Service Medal.

Aug. 30, at 7:00 p.m., at the Portland Civic Stadium. Reserved seats are \$2.50 and general admission seats are \$2.00. Convention registrants will receive a 50-cent discount coupon in their Convention Program and tickets are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

- The 24th Annual Drawing for the four Ford automobiles donated by the Seagram Posts of the Legion will be held during the judging of the Finals competition. To enter, fill out and sign the coupon you will find for your use below and mail it to the address shown. All entries must be received no later than Aug. 28. This is your way of participating and there is no need to be at the convention to win. If you do win a car, the Seagram posts will also donate \$250 to your post.

- Preliminary contests will take place Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 29-30.

- The Legion's Nat'l Executive Committee pre-convention meeting will take place Sun., Aug. 30, at 2:00 p.m., at the Portland Hilton. The post-convention meeting will take place Sept. 3, immediately following adjournment of the convention in the Coliseum.

- The National Convention Patriotic and Memorial Service will be held Sun., Aug. 30, at 4:30 p.m., in the Grand Ballroom of the Portland Hilton.

- The American Legion Press Ass'n will hold its annual meeting and election of officers at the Sheraton Motor Inn, Sun., Aug. 30, at 1:00 p.m. Their Annual Awards Banquet will be held Sat., Aug. 29, also at the Sheraton. Los Angeles Police Chief Edward M. Davis will be the speaker and receive an award. The New Oregon Singers, 80 young entertainers, will perform.

- The Past Department Commanders



Portland Memorial Coliseum.

Club Luncheon will be held on Sept. 1 at the Thunderbird Motel, Jantzen Beach, Ore.

- Headquarters hotel for the Legion will be the Portland Hilton. The Auxiliary will headquartered at the Ramada Inn and hold its convention at the Portland Civic Auditorium.

- Headquarters staff offices will be in Convention Hall at the Portland Memorial Coliseum starting on Aug. 24.

- Convention Corporation Offices are at the Masonic Temple, 1119 S.W. Park Ave., Portland, Ore. Contest Supervisory Committee headquarters and meetings will also be in that same building.

- Following the convention, the Legion's 45th National Baseball World Series will be held in Klamath Falls, Ore., from Sept. 5-10.

Jobs for Veterans

Prompted by the worsening rate of employment, The American Legion is cranking up a 14-state pilot program in an effort to assist in getting jobs for Vietnam era veterans and hopes to have a going program in operation by Veterans Day 1970.

With the job market generally tightening up and in some areas already critical even for skilled people, prospects of em-

ployment for some returning Viet vets get bleaker all the time. And unless the veteran has a job to go back to, his lack of education, training and useful civilian experience make the odds against him that much tougher.

Looking at the Viet vet unemployment problem is like viewing an iceberg. You see only the tip. Best estimates today indicate that some 400,000 young veterans are looking for a job at any given time. For instance, back in fiscal year 1969, out of some 800,000 discharges, 308,718 filed for benefits. Of that amount 265,721 established some rights to benefits and of that, 176,545 continued to file claims to the point of receiving at least one benefit check. The average ex-serviceeman without a job to return to may spend as much as 10 weeks to three months looking for a job and he'll collect about \$450 of unemployment pay. He's part of the 5 million currently unemployed in our nation.

Taken as a group the under-educated veteran fares even more poorly. In its recently released report, the President's Committee on the Vietnam veteran noted that: ". . . Measured by lack of a high school education 16% of Vietnam era veterans now being released from service are educationally disadvantaged. This is not, however, a full measure of those who have educational deficiencies. Test results show that 30% of high school graduates in the armed forces scored as poorly as or worse than the average score of those who had not completed high school.

"Ironically, these factors are an important determinant in placing men in military occupations. Those who had not completed their high school education and those who perform poorly on the qualification tests have less opportunity while in service to acquire skills applicable to civilian jobs.

"Upon discharge, the veteran with educational deficiencies suffers a rate of unemployment significantly higher than that of his fellow veteran. A recent survey of veterans living in impoverished areas indicates that jobs are their main concern. The survey, based upon intensive interviews with more than 3,000 veterans, revealed 62% of those contacting federal agencies wanted assistance in finding employment."

Further confusing the problem, the Legion's Economic Division notes, is the fact that job training under federal government manpower programs "deliberately excludes veterans who are not disadvantaged, and the vast majority of veterans do not happen to be disadvantaged. For example, an official statistical report of the Manpower Administration covering the month of March 1970, reports a sharp increase in veterans new

Mail to:

The Seagram Posts
American Legion, P.O. Box 191
Portland, Oregon 97207

Gentlemen: I am a member of Post # _____ American Legion, or a member of Unit # _____ American Legion Auxiliary located in (City) _____, (State) _____. Please enter my name in the free drawings for four Ford Galaxie 500 2-door Hardtops, donated by the Seagram Posts to the American Legion National Convention Corporation of Oregon. Drawings to be held Sunday, August 30, 1970, in Portland Civic Stadium, Portland, Oregon. Entries must be received no later than Midnight August 28, 1970.

(Please print)

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Legion or Auxiliary Membership Card # _____

applications over the same month of 1969—181,1 thousand as compared with 139,5 thousand a year earlier. On the other hand, veterans' job placement suffered a decline from 88,7 thousand to 74,7 thousand. In other words, more veterans are applying for job-finding assistance at the public employment offices, but fewer veterans are receiving assistance." Thus, today's new veteran is in the unlikely position of being "under-educated" and not "disadvantaged" but shunted aside for manpower training programs because of artificial priorities.

Even so, government agencies frankly report that, despite their best intentions and best efforts, they are not completely successful in reaching the veteran who needs help the most—the one who is least trained—mainly because the procedure lacks a personal touch.

Why is it so difficult to reach some veterans? Answers to that question will vary. It may be that the veteran has had his fill of government control in his life. The government is so huge and impersonal. He may be ashamed of and feel inferior due to his lack of education and may be defensive about it. The fact that there are innumerable forms and questionnaires to fill out may deter him. The long periods of sitting around in public agency waiting rooms may turn him off. Indeed, just exposing his lack of training and education to an interviewer can be defeating. He doesn't understand why he may have to take an aptitude test for a civilian job which is similar to or the same as the one he had in the service. Basically, he doesn't like the idea that he has to go to somebody who will send him to somebody else who will send him to somebody else with the probable end result being that there is nothing for him. Secretly—and this is tragic—he may feel that nobody appreciates the service he rendered for his country.

Here's where the Legion hopes to help by supplying a personal touch. Acting as a sort of clearing house or go-between. Legion posts can introduce job-seeking veterans to participating employers or alert them to training opportunities and on-the-job programs. Just making the community aware of the needs of a veteran may go a long way toward helping to solve his problems.

Naturally, this will take a great deal of coordination at the local level. The following suggested steps can be used as a nucleus of a plan for local action:

- Contact the nearest Veterans Employment Service Representative and/or U.S. Employment Service. Issue invitations to a post meeting and discuss ways and means of securing jobs for returning veterans. Discuss ways to make personal contacts with new veterans and make them more effective. Discuss types of

information that would be most helpful in outlining skills, training and job preferences of new veterans. Set up regular channels of communication.

- Contact civic, fraternal, veterans, church and other community organizations asking that one or more returning veterans be honored at an appropriate function and have his needs ascertained. Include family, if possible.
- Help veterans to prepare job resumes. Somebody in the post will surely be knowledgeable in this area. In fact, each post probably has experts in many areas. Check to see whether job openings exist for veterans and arrange meetings.
- If possible, work out a procedure with the Veterans Employment Representative to circularize civic, fraternal, veterans, unions and other organizations participating in the program in order to match jobs with veterans.
- Be aware of training opportunities that could improve the prospects of veterans and urge that they take more training.
- Depending on size, hold job counseling and job-matching meetings in large post homes, armories or other large auditoriums. Set hours long enough for all to avail themselves of your service. A veteran may have a poor job, want a better one, but not be able to afford the time off to look during daytime business hours.
- Circularize job openings.

- Emphasize that the service is free.
- Become familiar with and utilize any community activity toward providing jobs for the under-trained.
- Follow up on cases until they are resolved.
- Contact newspapers, television and radio stations for help and publicity. When they know the extent of the problem in their community they should be happy to provide coverage in the name of public service.
- Get women's auxiliary organizations to provide refreshments at sessions.

The 14 states selected for the pilot program are: Georgia, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota and Texas.

Early working details are not complete yet but Department Adjutants or Legion field representatives will contact Veterans Employment Representatives, active Legion posts and possible participating employers in these areas to set up beginning operations. From what is learned in the pilot groups, plans could move forward into all 50 states.

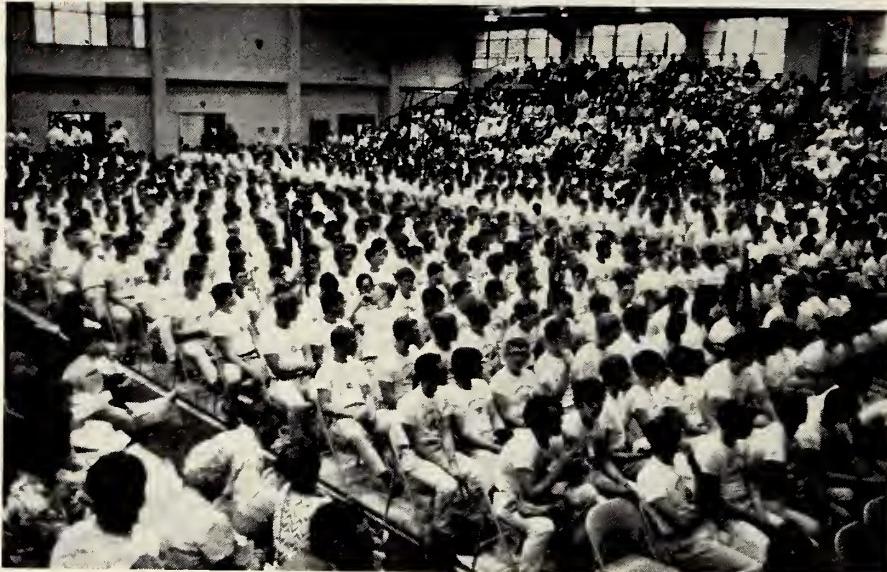
Employers who wish to participate by offering job opportunities should get in touch with The American Legion's Economic Division at 1608 K St., N.W., Wash., D.C. 20006, attention Austin Kerby, Director. The state headquarters of the Legion departments mentioned

American Legion Night At Shea Stadium



New York Department Commander Richard Pedro delivers brief address to throng awaiting start of N.Y. Mets baseball game at Shea Stadium in New York City on the eve of Memorial Day. The occasion was American Legion Night and was made possible through the cooperation of the N.Y. Mets baseball organization. A crowd of some 40,000 saw Legion color guards totaling 135 persons present the colors. Shown in photo (l to r): Peter Cofrancisco, Kings County Baseball and Poppy Drive Chmn; Queens County Cmdr Robert Frame; Robert F. Cutler, American Legion Night Chmn; Mrs. Marie Trimarco, Auxiliary Poppy Drive Chmn and Mets baseball announcer Ralph Kiner. Mets Manager Gil Hodges received an award for working with the youth of the city with his Gil Hodges Baseball League and scholarship program.

Over 900 Youths Attend New Jersey Boys State Exercises



The sea of faces and white shirts above belong to more than 900 New Jersey Boys Staters as they convened at Rider College near Trenton, N.J., late in June for their annual symposium on state government. About 1,000 parents and guests were also present for the evening during which the Boys State Governor was inaugurated and a band concert was held. This was New Jersey Boys State's Silver Anniversary.

above will also be ready to coordinate activities. Legion posts wishing to participate can contact the same sources.

Along similar lines and as part of its OUTREACH effort, the Veterans Administration ran a one-day "Job Fair" in San Francisco last September in which 92 firms either participated actively or placed job orders for workers. Over 100 veterans got jobs during that one day. A similar effort was successful in Washington, D.C.

Dealing with the whole range of veterans benefits, including jobs, is the Georgia Department of Veterans Service's "Supermarket of Veterans Benefits" which has run for about five years in various large cities in that state. A very successful program, it regularly pulls in about 4-6,500 persons at one-day sessions. Among the 20 regularly participating state and federal agencies: the VA, the Social Security Administration, the Civil Service Commission, the American Red Cross, military branches, Selective Service, Federal Housing Administration, the Georgia Dep'ts of Public Safety, Labor, Revenue, and Education, the U.S. Dep't of Labor, U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Farmers Home Administration and the Small Business Administration.

Legion Baseball Regional Contests

The 1970 Legion Baseball World Series will be held in Klamath Falls, Ore., Sept. 5-10. The host post is Klamath Post 8 and games begin at Kiger Stadium Sat. morning, Sept. 5 just two days after the conclusion of the 52nd National Convention in Portland. A pre-

tournament banquet for teams and guests will take place Fri., Sept. 4.

Here is a list of the eight regional sites and the state teams which will compete in the various areas before going to the World Series. Due to the size of their programs, four states, Ill., Minn., N.Y., and Pa. will each have two teams.

1—Middletown, Conn., Palmer Field.

NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL NO. Aug. 26-31, Host: Milardo-Wilcox Post

75. Mass., N.H., R.I., Conn., Maine, Vt., N.Y., and host team.

MID-ATLANTIC REGIONAL NO. 2—Parkersburg, W. Va., City Park, Aug. 27-31. Host: Parkersburg Post 15. Md., N.J., N.Y., W. Va., Del., D.C., Pa., and host team.

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL NO. 3—Salisbury, N.C., Newman Park, Aug. 26-31. Host: Rowan County American Legion Baseball Committee. Va., Puerto Rico, S.C., Panama, Canal Zone, Ala., Fla., Ga., N.C., and host team. (Winner game one plays host team.)

MID-SOUTH REGIONAL NO. 4—Memphis, Tenn., Blues Stadium, Aug. 27-31. Host: Memphis Post 1. Tex., Miss., Ark., Tenn., Ky., Okla., La., and host team.

GREAT LAKES REGIONAL NO. 5—Canton, Ill., Athletic Park, Aug. 26-30. Host: Orlando Crowther Post 16. Ohio, Pa., Ind., Wis., Minn., Ill., Mich., and host team.

CENTRAL PLAINS REGIONAL NO. 6—Aberdeen, S.D., Municipal Ball Park, Aug. 27-31. Host: Sidney L. Smith Post 24. Iowa, Neb., Ill., S. Dak., Minn., N. Dak., Mo., and host team.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL NO. 7—Helena, Mont., Legion Field, Aug. 27-31. Host: Lewis and Clark Post 2. Colo., Ariz., Wyo., Mont., Utah, N.M., Kans., and host team.

WESTERN REGIONAL NO. 8—Roseburg, Ore., Legion Memorial Field, Aug. 27-31. Host: Umpqua Post 16. Nev., Wash., Idaho, Ore., Hawaii, Cal., Alaska and host team.

National Commander Has Audience With Pope Paul VI



National Commander J. Milton Patrick is shown above as he was greeted by Pope Paul VI at Vatican City, Rome, during a trip to the Departments of Italy and France in June. The Commander had a five minute private audience with the Pope. With him were Mrs. Patrick, his aide, Ed Smith of Oklahoma and Mrs. Smith. While visiting Legion posts in Greece the Cmdr met with Premier George Papadopoulos. In France, he participated in Memorial Day exercises held at a U.S. Cemetery outside Paris and also at the Arch of Triumph where he assisted in rekindling the Eternal Flame.

Legion Observes Memorial Day

Post 10, Edgerton, Ohio, asked Mayor Golden Johnson to declare May 30 as Edgerton Americanism Day "in an attempt to rekindle the flame of patriotism in the hearts of all Americans." Fred Jerger carried the flag in the annual parade for the 52nd consecutive year.

Springfield, Ore., Post 40 had as guests Gen. Bruce Holloway, cmdr-in-chief, Strategic Air Cmd, and Oregon Sec'y of State Clay Myers. Holloway noted that "History may judge U.S. involvement in Vietnam to have represented the most compassionate use of weapons of war ever recorded."

For the past two years, Ed Harte, Texas owner of the Harte chain of newspapers, has given over the full Civic Page in his Corpus Christi Caller-Times to the presentation of a complete American Legion message. Many posts are listed and a membership offer is made to all eligible veterans. The page was printed in five issues of the paper prior to Memorial Day and will be repeated just before Veterans Day.



An observance that stirred memories

Guests from Britain and France attended the observance at former Camp Merritt, Cresskill, N.J., site of U.S. POE in 1917-18. Later, they were welcomed by **Post 21**, the mayor, and the Council. In the photo, 1. to rt., are A.B. Amato, councilman and MC; RAF squadron leader R.K. Broadfoot; Hon. Frederick Rainsford, WW2 pilot now with British Foreign Service in New York; Hon. Hugues Homo, holder of combat Cross of Honor Chevalier and Legion of Honor Medals who serves in New York with the French Diplomatic Corps; Maj. P. Amiet, Army of France; and Legionnaire Mayor Bert Terbune, Cresskill.

Post 618, Williamsport, Ohio, dedicated a memorial stone with a flag pole which it had erected in Spring Lawn Cemetery in memory of soldiers of all wars from the community.

The New York County Legion printed over 40,000 copies of a single sheet which showed, in color, the flag and a message entitled, "Hello, Remember Me?" In the message, the flag reviews its history and pleads to be recognized, revered, and saluted as before, "just so you'll remember."



Seven Missouri posts got together for ceremony at Memorial Park Cemetery, St. Louis.

In a ceremony sponsored jointly by seven posts of the **11th and 12th Districts of Missouri** at Memorial Park Cemetery, St. Louis, Phillip Schumacher, a Past District Cmdr (at microphone in photo), and the Rev. Jerome Fortenberry, Dep't Chaplain, spoke. Peggy Brown was Mistress of Ceremonies. The co-operating posts were St. Louis Service Women's Post 404, Post 184, Post 380, Marine Corps Post 206, St. Louis Women's Memorial Post 108, 138th Infantry Memorial Post 357, and Post 355. The memorial wreath was placed by Post 357 Past Cmdr Walter Demsey.



Post 189, Watertown, Wis., Legionnaires place flags on local veterans' graves.



In Eliot, Me., Post 188's Cmdr, Paul Stewart (rt.), and Past Dep't Cmdr Royal Sheltira partake in dedication of monument to local men, women veterans.

Kings County, N.Y., Legion presented addresses by Capt. R. E. Elliott, U.S. Navy; Matthew Troy, a retired justice; Thomas Cuite, vice chmn, Council, City of New York; Peter Danzillo, Jr..

ROBERT E. HARTMANN

County Cmdr; and Francis Dorn, former member of Congress.



Post 525, Smiths Creek, Mich., dedicated memorial stone in front of post home.

Other posts reporting observances were: **Post 323, Watsontown, Pa.,** and **Post 24, Georgetown, Ky.**

BRIEFLY NOTED

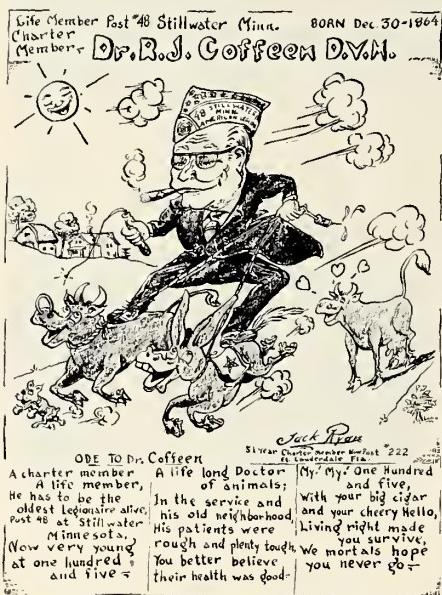
Designated as The American Legion Hall of Fame for **Los Angeles County**, a six-by-four-foot plaque has been dedicated by County Council officials at Patriotic Hall. Plans were developed by an 18-member commission headed by Norman Lyon. Selected names of former members, deceased for two years or more, who had "contributed outstanding service to The American Legion and the community," and recommended by not less than three posts, will be considered annually for engraving on the plaque. Nine names were approved for initial honors: Salvatore Capodice, Hollywood; Lewis Gough, Pasadena;

MERIMAN PHOTOGRAPHY CO.



Legion Hall of Fame, Los Angeles County

Dee Holder, Los Angeles; John Hume, Hollywood; Leon McArdle, Los Angeles; Leslie Olson, Los Angeles; William Parker, Los Angeles; Irving Snyder, Sunland; and Charles Zug, West Covina. In the photo are three of the committee members who made the plaque possible: (from left) Maynard Nordquist, County Council Cmdr; Corydon Hill, Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman; and Lyon.



A tribute to a 105-year-old double vet

The considerable feat of reaching the age of 105 years, accomplished by Dr. R. J. Coffeen, D.V.M., of **Post 48, Stillwater, Minn.**, (born Dec. 30, 1864), has been chronicled in cartoon form by his friend, Jack Ryan, of **Post 222, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.** "He claims," says Ryan, "that some of his patients—Army mules, horses, cattle, and household pets—lived longer than a lot of people due to his prowess as a vet."

POSTS IN ACTION



Post 355, Big Spring, Tex., claws back.

To counteract the inflammatory coloring book produced by the Black Panthers, which has drawings depicting policemen as pigs and little children killing them,

Post 355, Big Spring, Texas, has produced the "I Am An American Coloring Book and Record." The goal of the post is to put its book into the hands of every elementary school age child in the nation. The book stresses respect for law and order, unity, individual initiative and patriotism. Post commanders and adjutants are invited to communicate with Post 355 in this matter. In the photo, Post Cmdr Dr. J. Gale Kilgore, at left, and immediate Past Cmdr Dr. Halvard Hansen discuss a letter from President Nixon praising Post 355 for its project.

Two Boy Scouts were awarded Outstanding Heroism medals by the **10th District, N.Y.** J. Fortune and G. Wilmet, both 15, acted heroically in rescuing an epileptic Chicago boy from the bottom of a hotel swimming pool.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Norman M. (Pat) Lyon, of La Canada, Calif., a member of the Legion's Nat'l Military Affairs Committee, appointed to the Los Angeles County Assessment Appeals Board for a three-year period commencing Sept. 1.

John E. (Doc) Martie, of Reno, Nev., chairman of the Legion's Counter-Subversive Activities Committee, honored for his "significant achievements and exceptional service" to the state and nation at the Univ. of Nevada commencement. He was cited for his contribution to youth and education.

C.D. (Deke) DeLoach, of Alexandria, Va., chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Public Relations Commission and assistant to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, has left FBI to enter private business. He is now a vice president of Pepsico Corp. A Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr, DeLoach was with the FBI 28 years and has been Commission chairman 10 years.

Milward L. Simpson, of Sun City, Ariz., a former U.S. Senator (Wyoming, 1963-66), recuperating at home following surgery. He was Dep't Adjutant in Wyoming, 1927-28, governor in 1955-59.

John W. Sumrall, of Gulfport, Miss., a member of the Merchant Marine Committee, injured when an auto on which he was working crushed him up against a platform, is home from the hospital.

Richard H. Giannini, of Evansville, Ind., a development engineer and retired lieutenant colonel in the Indiana Nat'l Guard, given the Brig. Gen. Marvin Evans Memorial Award for having been active and dedicated in community affairs and in service to his country.



Roscoe Turner Dies

Roscoe Turner, 74, of Indianapolis, Ind., longtime chairman of the Aeronautics and Space Committee of the Legion's Nat'l Security Commission, died June 23 in an Indianapolis hospital after a two-month illness. Although known to the public as probably the most successful and flamboyant airplane racer of the scarf-and-goggles era of the 1920s and 1930s, Turner's interests were actually the development of aviation and the security of this nation. (He utilized his racing, stunts, picturesque uniforms, and a pet lion, Gilmore, to publicize aviation and rally support for it from all citizens, especially the young, and from the government.)

From WWI to the time of his recent illness, Turner worked toward these twin goals by serving on the Legion's Security Commission, which is also interested in national security and the development of aviation. Turner was almost as active on this body in his later years as he had been earlier. He never missed a meeting of the Security Commission. He was the Commission's vice chairman in 1954-55. From 1943 until his death he served on the Aeronautics & Space Committee, being chairman 19 of those years and vice chairman the other years.

Turner won the Thompson (Air Racing) Trophy three times, the Harmon Trophy twice, and many other top prizes. Seven times he broke trans-continental speed records. In 1952, the Air Force awarded him the Distinguished Flying Cross for his racing exploits and wartime training contributions.

In some of his obituaries, Turner was honored almost solely as a relic of aviation's pioneer days, but his expertise on aviation problems of 1970 and beyond was quickly apparent to a generation that hadn't known him earlier. Mike Schlee, a newcomer to the Legion's Nat'l Se-

curity staff in 1968, and a 9th Infantry veteran of Vietnam, found that Turner's foresight, professionalism and guidance in the last year of his life were still dynamic and invaluable to the Legion's Security Commission. He was still a man of aviation's future till the day he died.

An extensive article on Roscoe Turner, by Pete Martin, appeared in the Nov. 1963 American Legion Magazine. Martin noted at that time that Turner was one of the three great aviation pioneers who were still active—the others: Eddie Rickenbacker and Jimmy Doolittle.

Among those attending Roscoe's basically Legion funeral were Sen. Barry Goldwater, Gen. James Doolittle, Indiana Gov. Edgar D. Whitcomb, and Tony Hullman, owner of the Indianapolis Speedway. Gov. Whitcomb ordered the state house flags flown at half-mast for two days. Floral wreaths depicted a balloon topped by a one-propeller plane and a lion, with a "G" for Gilmore. A floral flag, and a floral checkered (racing) flag, sent by the Speedway, set the tone of the tribute.



Earl V. (Pat) Cliff Dies

Earl V. ("Pat") Cliff, 77, an Orono, Minn., retired attorney, died at home May 14. He was a Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1931-33), Past Dep't Cmdr (1929-30), vice chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Rehabilitation Committee (1934-35), chairman (1936-37), and chairman again of the (renamed) Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission (1951-52). A WW1 veteran, "Pat" was one of the most dynamic figures in the Legion's efforts to provide quality care for disabled veterans. After WW2 he led a movement in Minnesota which served as the model for the restructuring of the VA hospital system nationally that was directly responsible for the high quality of VA medical care thereafter. He was active in the campaign establishing the 25-cents-a-member fund for the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission.

Other deaths:

Carle B. Lenker, 75, of Winner, S. Dak., a member of the Nat'l Rehabilitation

Commission since 1948, serving two terms as Area D chairman; he was the father of Nat'l Rehabilitation Chairman William F. Lenker.

Charles J. Kohler, 55, of Manayunk, Pa., Pennsylvania Dep't Service Officer, manager of the Philadelphia office in the Veterans Administration Center since 1955, and a recipient of the Marine Corps League's Man of the Year Award.

William John Gust, Jr., 48, of St. Thomas, N.D., a member of the Legion's Americanism Commission and Past Dep't Cmdr (1960-61).

Dr. William F. Murphy, of Palestine, Texas, Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1936-38).

Lloyd Thurston, 90, of Osceola, Iowa, Legionnaire and former Congressman (1925-39). He served in the Spanish-American War, the Philippines conflict, and WW1.

Alfred J. Gauvin, of Panama, Past Dep't Cmdr (1958-59).

Stephen J. Tormey, 79, of Tucson, Ariz., Past Dep't Cmdr (1942-43).

William D. Guthrie, 53, of Webster City, Iowa, Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman, killed in an auto crash on Memorial Day. A daughter, Sarah, 14, was injured in the same accident. Mr. Guthrie was Dep't Cmdr in 1963-64.

COMPRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these veterans are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using Search For Witness Forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

Army (Butowon, Philippines, 1943-44)—Need information from S/Sgt Rush, T/Sgt Grimes, Ware, and other comrades who knew of Stanley Gates being hospitalized for psychosis. He had blacked out through fatigue, awoke in hospital. Write "CD39," American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

15th Corps, Field Art'y, Bat A (European Theater, 2-22-44 to 10-15-45)—Need information from Capt. Berry, Sgt Leinhart, Stratton, Johnson, Heller and any other comrades who knew of Reyes Melchor's ear trouble and hearing difficulty as a result of being under constant gunfire. Write "CD40," American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Marine Air Gp, Sqdn 16 (Danang, Vietnam, April 1966-67)—Need information from Miller, Paul, Mask, Wilson and other comrades who recall Eugenio Martinez having frequent blackout spells. Write "CD41," American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

54th AA Trg Bn, Bat D, 3rd Platoon (Camp Callan, Calif., Oct. 16, 1942)—Need information from comrades Findley, Huisenga, Kinder and any others who recall that Raymond Feist, while on hike and going through obstacle course, jumped off about 16-ft. wall while carrying a full field pack. Write "CD42," American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

C. A. (Bud) Tesch, of Salem, W. Va., Director of the Nat'l Americanism Div., from Sept. 1955 until his retirement in 1963.

John Tucker Batten, 82, of Montgomery, Ala., Past Dep't Cmdr (1941-42), and Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr.

NEW POSTS

The following new posts have recently been chartered by The American Legion:

Downtown Athletic Club Post 1870, New York, N.Y.; Balmew Post 101, Sparrows Point, Md.; Rio Rancho Estates Post 118, Rio Rancho Estates, New Mex.; Clearwater Beach Post 152, Clearwater Beach, Fla.; Gary D. Pagan Post 599, Ozona, Tex.; and South Mountain Post 82, Phoenix, Ariz.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Julian K. Davis and Raymond J. Isley (both 1967) and **George L. Bailes and Mrs. George L. Bailes** and **George W. Coppage** (all 1968), Post 1, Birmingham, Ala.

Loyal Binkley and Leonard M. Campbell and **Harry R. Coulter and Clarence Lewis** and **Charles Moore** (all 1970), Post 6, Wrangell, Alaska.

A. W. Comings (1966) and **Henry Murphy** (1967) and **Doyle Daniel and B. A. Xavier** (both 1969), Post 13, Hot Springs, Ark.

James A. Gilbert (1969), Post 13, Pasadena, Calif.

Arthur C. Batt and Dr. George Olds Cooper and **Everett R. Reid, Jr.** (all 1970), Post 49, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Fred A. Thompson (1969), Post 229, Adelanto, Calif.

Roy E. Coble and Clarence Kreiger and **Harry Lester and Thurston McDougal** and **Clyde N. Sutton** (all 1969), Post 279, Temple City, Calif.

Robert E. Barricklow and James R. Bonocelli (both 1969), Post 339, Ventura, Calif.

Arthur H. Baugh and Donald A. Briggs and **Damon P. Cook and Ben Eckley and Andrew F. Gaetje** (all 1969), Post 416, Encinitas, Calif.

Herbert A. Wallace (1968), Post 459, Huntington Park, Calif.

Herman J. Johnson and Carl H. Peterson and **Lloyd J. Tobey** (all 1948) and **John E. Bray** and **Charles F. Lyon** (both 1958), Post 585, San Carlos, Calif.

William F. Bishop and Albert D. Brennan and **Harry Brundage and Arthur B. Cable** (all 1970), Post 12, Norwalk, Conn.

James F. Taylor (1968) and **Robert H. Behrens** and **John R. Dobson and William F. Norfleet** (all 1969), Post 92, Hollywood, Fla.

James A. Boswell, Sr. and Thomas L. Sullivan (both 1966) and **Salvatore Collurafici and Harry D. Murray and Seth F. Turpen, Sr.** (all 1969), Post 162, Deerfield Beach, Fla.

Frank W. McCook and Clyde B. McDuffee (both 1969), Post 276, Englewood, Fla.

Hugh Dorsey Cowart and F. E. Dalton and James DeVore (all 1969), Post 201, Alpharetta, Ga.

Joaquin Munoz and Lewis C. Newbill and **John Petrilli** (all 1969), Post 1, Guatemala City, C.A.

Harold C. Hill and Edward R. Himrod and **Nash A. Witten** (all 1970), Post 13, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Arthur E. Gustafson and Bert R. J. Hassell and **John F. Pelgen** (all 1969), Post 60, Rockford, Ill.

Frank Dusil and Carl Eckert and **John Ehrman and Harold V. Ellis and Martin Franey** (all 1968), Post 76, Marengo, Iowa.

Irvin Chapman and Edward Dehnert and Van Hansen and Nels Jensen (all 1969), Post 664, Lu Verne, Iowa.

(Continued on next page)

Carl H. Knabe and Albert W. Link and Joseph W. Menke and Frank Scharzman (all 1969), Post 668, West Point, Iowa.
 Donald R. Walker and August A. Werly and Edward F. Wettig (all 1969), Post 23, Leavenworth, Kans.
 Percy N. Browne and Neckley M. Ferris (both 1969), Post 14, Shreveport, La.
 George W. Huffnagle, Sr. and Percival H. Kenerson and George H. Roberts (all 1970), Post 137, Fryeburg, Maine.

Gus Arnold and Benjamin Hardesty and Ernest Heflin and George Hood and Clarence Kirstein (all 1969), Post 41, Silver Spring, Md.
 Percy Frantz and Robert B. Garrett and Francis H. Gower and Hugh Tects (all 1970), Post 71, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Willis R. Harrington and Leo M. Hinz and Marvin Jones and Charles R. Koch (all 1969), Post 49, South Haven, Mich.

William T. Kennedy and Hervey Kent and John K. McDougall and George L. McDermott and Alcide E. Miron (all 1969), Post 32, Exeter, N.H.

Henry Leck and John Rockefeller and Frank Romlein (all 1969), Post 342, Chester, N.J.

Lyman W. Marguert and Richard A. Yeomans (both 1969), Post 49, Albuquerque, N.M.

Elston A. Ecker and Wilson E. Henderson and Luther W. Rath and Herman E. Tryon, Sr. (all 1969), Post 1435, Altmar, N.Y.

Bobby L. Martin and Vester Martin and T. E. Taylor (all 1969), Post 234, Valdese, N.C.

F. M. Barber, Sr. and Claude Binkley, Sr. and Carl Gaines and Arthur Mashburn and B. B. Oldham (all 1969), Post 292, Goldston, N.C.

Thomas Thompson and Emil Tollefson and Helmer H. Tryhus and Albert M. Wolden (all 1969), Post 166, Waucliff, N.Dak.

George Hill and Walter L. Rye and Joseph M. Schoenecker, all 1970), Post 123, Norwood, Ohio.

Anthony Kuapu and William C. Lloyd and John J. Kerbert and W. S. Wineland (all 1967), Post 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.

James E. VanZandt (1969), Post 228, Altoona, Pa.

Harley Marshall and Chris N. Serck and Ralph Thorpe and La Vern Trickle (all 1970), Post 128, Hudson, S. Dak.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y." 10019

On a corner of the return envelope write the

number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st Gas Reg't, CWS (WW1)—(Oct.) David Jones, 334 Maple Terr., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15211
 4th Base PO—(Oct.) Frank Abbott, 7445 Mid-deploye. Dearborn, Mich. 48126
 7th Reg't—(Sept.) William Rasp, American Legion Post 107, 643 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021

15th Evac Hosp—(Oct.) Russell Clark, 125 Hayes Ave., Lancaster, Pa. 17602

21st Eng Lt Rwy (WW1)—(Oct.) George Whitfield, 192 Broad St., Eatontown, N.J. 07724

21st Evac Hosp—(Aug.) Charles Butcher, 310 N. Kimble Dr., Bloomington, Ind. 47401

23rd Eng, Co C (WW1)—(Oct.) Stephen Mullery, 231 Marine Ct., Lauderdale By The Sea, Fla. 33308

31st Rwy Eng (WW1)—(Oct.) Kenneth Nelson, 2521 3rd Ave. N., Great Falls, Mont. 59401

46th Eng Const Bn (WW2)—(Sept.) Lowell Albright, Callao, Mo. 63534

47th Gen Hosp—(Oct.) John Harrison, Rt. 4, Box 468, Easley, S.C. 29640

58th Art'y CAC, Bat F—(Sept.) Herb Bast, 249 Gralan Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21228

62nd CAC Supply Co (WW1)—(Oct.) Neal Pfaffenberger, RFD 1, Seymour, Ind. 47274

66th Field Art'y Brigade (WW1)—(Oct.) Richard Martin, 12105 S.W. 72nd Ave., Portland, Ore. 97223

75th Sta Hosp—(Aug.) Lloyd Mortimer, 830 Montgomery Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa. 19010

82nd Div—(Oct.) Harry House, 1056—59th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11219

90th Div—(Oct.) C. D. Steel, 7816 Crescent St., Raytown, Mo. 64138

93rd CA AA—(Oct.) William Gundel, 4020 W. Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60651

105th Field Art'y—(Oct.) Lyndon Woodward, 265 Dorchester Rd., River Edge, N.J. 07661

106th Field Art'y (WW1&2)—(Oct.) Fran Saelzler, 15 Waltham Ave., Lancaster, N.Y. 14086

108th Evac Hosp (WW2)—(Oct.) Ora Daniel, 409 N. Park St., Kewanee, Ill. 61443

108th Inf, 2nd Bn—(Oct.) Jim Wilson, 95 Dunbarton Dr., Rochester, N.Y. 14618

114th Field Sig Bn (WW1)—(Oct.) W. F. Worrell, P.O. Box 154, Ruston, La. 71270

120th Inf, Co L (WW2)—(Sept.) Bill Williamson, P.O. Box 1446, Laurinburg, N.C. 28352

128th Inf, Co A (WW2)—(Oct.) Ken Drake, Dunn County Courthouse, Monomoyne, Wis.

130th Mach Gun Bat, Co A (WW1)—(Oct.) L. B. Lamberson, 403 W. Scott St., Monett, Mo.

131st Mach Gun Bn (WW1)—(Oct.) C. F. Vickrey, P.O. Box 986, Frederick, Okla. 73542

135th AAA Gun Bn—(Oct.) George Nice, 24 N. Sprout Rd., Broomall, Pa. 19008

139th Inf, Co D (WW1)—(Oct.) Keith Herring, 501 E. Kansas, Yates Center, Kans. 66783

142nd Reg't, Co H (WW1)—(Oct.) Harry Boothe, Box 365, Chillicothe, Tex. 79225

144th Inf, Co E (WW1)—(Oct.) T. N. Winston, 812 W. 6th St., McGregor, Tex. 76657

160th Inf, Medical Co—(Sept.) Charles Rosenthal, 5544 Colbath Ave., Van Nuys, Calif.

167th AAA Bn, Bat B—(Oct.) William Conley, 233 Roosevelt Ave., Syracuse, N.Y. 13210

202nd CA AAA Reg't—(Sept.) Roger McCabe, 7400 Edgemere Blvd., El Paso, Tex. 79925

250th Coast Art'y—(Oct.) Victor Carter, 867 Larchmont Dr., Daly City, Calif. 94015

284th Eng Combat Bn—(Aug.) E. L. MacNeil, 294 Revere St., Winthrop, Mass. 02152

302nd Inf, Co L—(Oct.) Charles Misner, 4641 Warsaw St., Ft. Wayne, Ind. 46806

319th Eng—(Sept.) Ted Roth, 140 Paraiso Pl., San Francisco, Calif. 94132

332nd Eng Gen Serv Reg't—(Oct.) Richard White, 5151 Faircrest La., Saginaw, Mich.

351st Eng Gen Serv Reg't, H&S Co—(Sept.) D. K. Johnson, 313 S. 26th Ave., Bellwood, Ill. 60104

351st Inf Co I (WW1)—(Sept.) Chester Comer, Bussey, Iowa 50044

389th AAA Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) Claude Newton, 3934 Whitehall Dr., Charlotte, N.C. 28208

397th Field Art'y, Bat C—(Oct.) G. M. Goetze, 6276 Charlottesville Rd., Newfane, N.Y. 14108

449th AAA AW Bn, Bat B—(Oct.) George Elliott, Jr., 199 Karen Lee Rd., Glastonbury, Conn. 06033

502nd AAA Bn—(Oct.) James Seibert, 136 S. Park St., Wheeling W. Va. 26003

530th Eng Lt Ponton Co—(Sept.) Wilbur Karlock, 904 N. Main St., Normal, Ill. 61761

540th Eng (WW2)—(Oct.) Jack O'Brien, 6201—25th Ave. N., St. Petersburg, Fla. 33710

558th AAA AW Bn—(Sept.) John Sackandy, 1902 Sloan Ave., Latrobe, Pa. 15650

572nd AAA—(Oct.) Norman Evans, 810 Richmont St., Scranton, Pa. 18509

661st Tank Dest Bn—(Oct.) Millard Mellinger, Sr., RD 1, Wrightsville, Pa. 17368

695th AFA Bn (Korea)—(Oct.) Hoyt Palmer, Armory, Jockey Hollow Rd., Morristown, N.J. 07960

701st MP Bn, Co D (WW2)—(Oct.) Charles Shimanek, Rt. 1, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52401

745th Tank Bn—(Oct.) A. G. Spencer, P.O. Box 206, Marseilles, Ill. 61341

751st Tank Bn M—(Sept.) Kenneth Christensen, 5870 Ralston, Indianapolis, Ind. 46220

977th Field Art'y Bn—(Oct.) Ray Johnson, 232 West Ave., Newark, N.Y. 14513

3937 QM Gasoline Supply Co (WW2)—(Sept.) Murray Cashdollar, Jr., 1432 Avon Pl., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15221

Otranto-Kashmir Disaster (Army Troops on British Ships)—(Oct.) Harold Rath, 2114 California St., Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613

NAVY

1st Marine Aviation Force—(Oct.) James Nicholson, 800 E. Lake Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21212

6th Seabees (WW2)—(Oct.) James Trainer, Box J., 103 E. Margaret, Cuba, Mo. 65453

33rd Seabees (WW2)—(Sept.) Edw. Rauschart, 1227 Greentree Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15220

63rd Seabees—(Sept.) Vernon Mangold, 1147 Dodd Rd., St. Paul, Minn. 55118

105th Seabees (WW2)—(Oct.) Wanda Linton, 448 Colford Ave., West Chicago, Ill. 60185

Nat'l Yeomen F—(Sept.) Mrs. Estelle Ruby, 5425 30th Pl. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015

USS Albert W. Grant (DD649)—(Aug.) Robert Lusak, 2427 Beechlane, North Olmsted, Ohio 44070

USS Canberra (CA70, CAG2)—(Oct.) Jerry Der Boghosian, P.O. Box 1602, Portland, Maine 04104

USS Herndon (DD638)—(Sept.) Angus Schmelz, 35 Henry St., Succasunna, N.J. 07876

USS Hobby (DD610)—(Oct.) Raymond Simons, 3282 Saunderson Settlement Rd., Sanborn, N.Y.

USS LSM 217—(Oct.) Donald Bolton, 130 Carlson Dr., Cumberland, R.I. 02864

USS LST 810 (WW2)—(Oct.) Ray Colburn, 1420 Bay View Dr., Havre de Grace, Md. 21078

USS Saratoga (CV3) & all Air Gps—(Oct.) Douglas Alley, 651 Balboa, Coronado, Calif.

AIR

27th Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(Oct.) Harry Livers, 17 Charles St., Hampton, Va. 23369

92nd Bomb Gp—(Aug.) George Reynolds, 710 Stewart Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43206

388th Bomb Gp, 560th Bomb Sqdn—(Oct.) John Utz, 1113 Parkway Rd., Greenbelt, Md. 20770

457th Air Serv Sqdn—(Oct.) Dale McNaull, 57 State St., Mansfield, Ohio 44907

915th Sig Co (Depot Aviation)—(Oct.) Louis Ratliff, 450 Fairway Rd., Ridgewood, N.J.

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending May 31, 1970

Benefits paid Jan. 1-May 31, 1970 \$ 705,517

Benefits paid since April 1958 8,853,772

Basic Units in force (number) 169,767

New Applications approved since Jan. 1, 1970 4,266

New Applications rejected 796

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$1,500 (full unit up through age 29) in decreasing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. Quoted benefit includes 15% "bonus" in excess of contract amount. For calendar year 1970 the 15%, "across the board" increase in benefits will continue to all participants in the group insurance plan. Available in half and full units at a flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustee operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.

OKINAWA—THE LAST BATTLE OF WW2

(Continued from page 20)

line at Futema (site of the 96th Division command post) which the Japanese mistook for General Buckner's 10th Army Headquarters.

At dusk May 3, kamikaze planes struck at American shipping. Within an hour, the *Aaron Ward* was fired and the *Little* sunk. During the night, Japanese soldiers on both coasts attempted a flanking action with barges, assault boats and Okinawan canoes. Naval flares illuminated the bizarre scene, as U.S. shore artillery destroyed all the boats and most of the troops. The amphibious flanking effort ended in yet another disaster for the Japanese. A frontal attack from the Shuri line was next.

Japanese artillery unleashed the heaviest barrage yet encountered in the Pacific war. Just before dawn May 4, the Japanese attacked. They were stopped all along the line. During the day, Nippon artillery was brought out of concealed cave positions for the first time. American forces methodically searched out and destroyed all exposed guns.

U SHIJIMA launched another assault on May 5, six days after the original Allied estimate for securing the island. American artillery demolished this effort. Again, three hours later, the Imperial forces attacked, this time supported by tanks. Losing six of them, the Japanese pressed through for hand-to-hand combat. An enemy battalion infiltrated and occupied the town of Tanabaru, and Tanabaru Ridge. A behind-the-lines battle raged for three days with these troops until the Nipponese were annihilated. By midnight May 5, General Ushijima knew that his May 3 offensive had failed. He had suffered tremendous casualties, and with no hope now of counteroffensive, he reverted to defensive warfare.

From west to east, with the 6th Marine Division, the 1st Marine Division, the 77th Army Division and the 96th Army Division occupying successive positions on a line facing Shuri, General Buckner ordered a coordinated 10th Army attack for May 11. Working toward this attack date, the 7th Division on the east flank advanced doggedly, although tired and undermanned. When relieved by the 96th Division, the 7th had its hold on Kochi almost complete. But the attack was moving no faster than an infantryman could crawl.

In the Okinawa center, the 77th Division took Maeda Ridge, then made step-by-step advances along Route 5 toward Shuri. By May 11, the 24th Corps had eliminated many enemy positions in preparation for the all-out drive. At the high cost of 20,000 casualties, the American forces had extended their line,

providing more favorable ground for the major southward push by the entire 10th Army.

The attack began promptly May 11. For each division, the battle for Shuri took the name of a different terrain feature. Conical Hill, on the east, dominated the front of the 96th Division. The 77th fought for Shuri, in the center. On the west, the 1st Marines attacked Wana Draw and the 6th Marines had the capture of Sugar Loaf as their goal. On May 12, G Company, 22nd Marines, reached the crest of Sugar Loaf but withdrew with heavy casualties. The next day, the 3rd Battalion, 29th Marines, en-



"Jim used to collect shells on this beach. Now it's cans."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

tered the fight with Navy and Army Air Corps fighter support. Again the attack was stopped. On the evening of May 14, Maj. Henry Courtney and a small group from G Company reached survivors on Sugar Loaf and managed to maintain their position all night, but were again forced to withdraw. All along the Shuri line, the fight was the same yard-for-yard struggle of man against man.

I N THE CENTER of the line, the 77th Division fought at Ishimi Ridge. On the east, attack after attack on Conical Hill by the 96th Division was unsuccessful. A full seven weeks after the unopposed U.S. landings, the heart of the Shuri defenses was still intact.

During the last week of May, monsoon rains came. Wana Draw was flooded with liquid mud. Tanks bogged down. Even amphibian tractors could not get through. All supplies and the wounded had to be hand-carried over areas swept by rain and enemy fire.

Weapons became dirty and wet. Mortar shells which had taken half a day to deliver to their weapons became useless in seconds. The entire island was engulfed in a sea of mud. As living conditions became worse, the strain began to take a rising toll of men from both sides. While the ground forces were bogged down, the kamikazes continued their attacks on our Navy. From May 24 to 28 alone, over 200 kamikazes struck, scoring hits on 22 ships.

THEN THE RAIN lifted. The 96th Division secured the eastern slope of Conical Hill. The Army's 32nd Infantry tried to dash across the Yonabaru-Naha Valley and seal the Shuri defenders into their positions. As the attack started, the rains resumed. Spearhead tanks and heavy assault guns again wallowed in the mire, leaving the 32nd unprotected in its slogging drive across the island. Automatic weapons fire from set Japanese positions poured death down on the advancing Americans. Casualties were staggering. The Yankees' bold gamble was undone by the weather.

By this time, continuing U.S. pressure on both flanks and in front of Shuri forced the Nippon command to start ordering withdrawal to the south, though American staff officers believed Shuri would be defended until the end. The main withdrawal of Ushijima's Japanese 32nd Army units went on under cover from May 26 to May 28, although enough troops were left on the Shuri line to give the impression that the defensive positions were still fully manned. An old trick. But in withdrawing the Japanese somehow left one section of the Shuri line vacated. A small group of Marines from the 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, was quick to cross Corps boundaries and occupy Shuri Castle, home of the old Okinawan kings, on May 29. They held their positions within the castle while the entire Shuri perimeter crumbled. Then by May 31, the 77th Division walked into Shuri as the 24th Corps and the 3rd Amphibious Corps joined forces south of what until then had been the Imperial strong point on Okinawa. The Shuri defenses had finally been breached by the Americans.

The main Japanese ground forces now moved to new positions in the Yuza Dake hill mass, with the sea even closer to their backs. American troops pursued the enemy to the south, relatively unhampered by any unified defense. General Buckner spoke too optimistically when he said, "It's all over now but cleaning up pockets of resistance." He could not know that his army still faced three more weeks of organized fighting: that the Japanese would set up another defensive line, and that there would yet be over 50,000 more combined

(Continued on page 44)

OKINAWA—THE LAST BATTLE OF WW2

(Continued from page 43)

dead—including himself. And while Yuza Dake lay ahead, over on the right there was the Orokø Peninsula still to be taken.

SOME 3,000 Japanese naval troops, poorly trained, were on Orokø under the command of old Admiral Minoru Ota. Although the peninsula originally was fortified, this naval force was ordered to join the 32nd Army in its retreat from Shuri. First, they destroyed their heavy guns. Reaching their new positions two days ahead of schedule, they became very dissatisfied. The younger officers begged the admiral to return to Orokø. Foolishly, this return was accomplished without telling General Ushijima. Since they'd destroyed their own heavy guns, they mined the area heavily and stripped machineguns and 20mm cannons from disabled aircraft to bolster their positions.

The American forces elected to make new landings on the Orokø. Two days later, heavy opposition was still encountered from dug-in Japanese. The 1st Marine Division and eight battalions of the 6th Marine Division, with heavy tank support, cut across the base of the peninsula. Caught in this pincer and without big guns, Nipponeese opposition on Orokø was crushed, after a slow, tedious, ten-day encounter. Admiral Ota and his staff were found in an underground bunker. Each had committed suicide by cutting his own throat, disallowing the nobler hara-kiri.

Now the Americans were set to move into position for the final phase of the operation against the southern enemy forces. When the rainy period finally ended, troops of the 24th Corps on the eastern front and the 3rd Amphibious Corps to the west faced the Yuza Dake hill mass. The only break ahead of the 24th Corps was a short, narrow valley running south through Nakaza. This approach was open on both sides to observation and flanking crossfire. With replenished supplies, the Americans began massed artillery fire supported by air strikes on both hillsides. Lengths of flexible hose were attached to flame thrower tanks and carried into caves which tanks couldn't reach.

The eastern end of the Japanese line was first to crack, while on the western side of the island the Japanese fought the Americans to another stalemate. Kunishi Ridge became the site of the most frantic and costly engagement fought on southern Okinawa. Imperial troops had the advantage of a detailed artillery fire plan for the valley. In addition, the area was subjected to bands of machinegun crossfire in which the 1st Marine Division lead element was cut off and sustained heavy losses. Five

more companies were cut off from their lines and suffered accordingly. Flame-throwing and regular tanks moved into the cutoff sector, bringing supplies, firing on the enemy and carrying out the wounded. Fighting raged for five days before the hill fell to the Americans.

On June 8, General Buckner, a true field man, visited a forward observation post of the 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Division. He was inspecting battle progress when a Japanese shell burst directly overhead. A fragment struck him in the chest. Within grasp of the greatest U.S.

supplies or reinforcements, the Japanese forces collapsed on June 17. The 32nd as an army had been broken completely. General Ushijima's final order to his men was to infiltrate American lines and return to the rugged terrain of northern Okinawa to fight on as guerrillas. The Japanese general had flatly refused General Buckner's earlier invitation to surrender.

On June 21st, Japanese Generals Ushijima and Cho prepared for death. Both commanders shared a large meal and drank sake toasts of farewell with their staff. At 0400, the morning of June 22, they sat on a quilt covered by a white



"Please, ma'am, won't you listen to my complete sales talk? It's getting so that I'm beginning to forget the last part of it!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

victory of the Pacific war, the commanding officer of the 10th Army was killed on the line. Americans were shocked at news of General Buckner's fall; and the subsequent death by Japanese machinegun fire the next day of Brig. Gen. Claudius Easly, assistant commander of the 96th Division. The closing phase of the battle continued with Marine Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger assuming command of the American forces.

COMPRESSED into an area of only eight square miles, with their backs to the sea, the Emperor's 32nd Army could only hold its positions during the day and try to recapture some American-held ground by night. Drained by nearly 80 days of continuous combat, without

cloth and bowed in reverence to the eastern sky as an adjutant presented each a sword. American troops, a short distance uphill, sensing movement in the cave below, threw several grenades. Hastily, a shout, a sword flash—and another—and both generals had fulfilled their last duty to their Emperor. This ceremonial twin hara-kiri marked the end of the organized fighting.

Okinawa—the last battle of WW2—had three additional endings: (1) when the island was officially "secured" July 2, 1945; (2) the formal postwar surrender of September 7, about a week after V-J Day, to Lt. Gen. Joseph Stilwell and, (3) the prolonged snuffing out of the ordered guerrilla action in the north over the following 28 months.

But to the fighting men, June 22 was the day. About noon, Island Command Headquarters came alive with the ceremony for which the victorious survivors had striven 82 days. Token formations from the 10th Army, the two corps and all the divisions stood on parade, and a band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" while a color guard raised their flag. Near the top of the pole, a bunting caught up the cloth and billowed the American flag out against Okinawa's now blue and silent sky. It was the last day of the last battle of a war which ended 25 years ago.

NOT LONG ago I went over most of the Okinawa battle areas to see how they are now. Concurrent with the American policy of playing down memorials or monuments to the 1945 victory in the Ryukyus, the Japanese have stepped up their program of memorial shrines to the defenders of the gate to the national homeland. These are religious shrines, which bring pilgrims on excursions from Japan. Quite apart and distinct from the Okinawan memorial shrines, Japanese monuments have mushroomed all over the "Suicide Cliff" area of the south end—mainly massive, artistic, concrete efforts of ultramodern architecture. The "memorial" nucleus is a big canopied structure immediately above the cave where General Ushijima took his life at the battle's end. Today there is no restriction on the number or size of such shrines which tie the Ryukyus spiritually and emotionally back to Japan.

There is a self-imposed embargo on American memorials. A marker in Stilwell Park at Kadena still notes the spot of the signing of the surrender document. The "impromptu" memorial General Stilwell dedicated to Buckner at the point where he died in action is just as it was, an almost shamefully crude pair of boulders surrounded by a peeling white wood fence. On Highway 5 north of Hacksaw Ridge, the Army is hard pressed to maintain, against weather and vandalism, a simple stone tribute to Pfc. Desmond T. Doss, a Seventh-Day Adventist medical aide who, under fire, remained alone atop the escarpment to carry 75 men to safety below.

I do not recall anything commemorating the point of the initial L-Day landing. And other than the eloquently plain memorial to Ernie Pyle on Ie Shima, there was an artistically tasteful, reasonably sized and historically significant monument cut as a stone memorial to the 27th Army Division, but it was neither placed nor dedicated. The action officer on this project, Capt. Burleigh M. Cubert, said it was languishing in a storage depot because present political policy precludes its placement. His detail was unable to secure an American area in which to erect it. Captain Cubert is now

reported as retired and continuing his efforts to place the monument to the 27th.

The "monument" or "memorial" title became so taboo that the collected historical archives of the battle had to be called the "Armed Forces Museum," and perhaps it is in truth a museum. In a permanent building at the Sukiran HQ complex since its dedication in September 1959, it is a living record of the terrible spring of 1945. Incumbent museum director John Palmer tells and shows the battle story to visitors. The main hall is taken up with seats around a full three-dimensional relief scale model map of Okinawa. In a tape recording he narrates a truncated version of the battle to the

accompaniment of colored lights at the appropriate spots on the map. Then the military memorabilia exhibited in the glass cases around the walls take on an added dimension. John Palmer's comments were most helpful to me in condensing volumes of battle data.

In a scant shingled shed just a few steps from the old Futema shrine, within a barn surrounded by a quiet Japanese rock garden, an "unknown" Okinawan artist, Shinzan Yamada, has dedicated his life to the production of perfection itself. He is sculpting in white stone a serene Buddha of monumental proportions, which he hopes to dedicate as a memorial to all and a plea for peace in the world.

THE END



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PERSONAL

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Barring emergencies, here is the college picture that will confront parents and students this fall:

COSTS: Up at least 5% over last year for tuition, room and board. The national average for four-year public universities now is \$1,460 per year; for private ones it's \$3,170. For two-year colleges, the comparable figures are \$870 and \$2,270.

GRADES: You're likely to hear a lot more about "pass/fail" ratings—as opposed to number grades or letter grades.

When a student takes a "pass/fail" course, he gets credit for it if he passes, but it doesn't figure in his scholastic grade-average. Usually, only one "pass/fail" course may be taken per semester—and then only if it's not in the student's major line of study. The idea behind "pass/fail" is to encourage students to widen their academic horizon beyond their specialties without risking the penalty of bringing their overall average down.

Last spring, though, "pass/fails" were handed out ultra-liberally all over the nation because of campus disruptions. Now there's some likelihood that the "pass/fail" system may begin to erode the standard grade system.

STUDENT LOANS: Money remains very tight and expensive. Colleges, though, will help you hunt for whatever is available.

★ ★ ★

The deluge of unsolicited credit cards sent through the mails—mainly by banks—is about to be pent up.

New York State has just passed a pioneering law which makes issuance of credit cards a misdemeanor—bringing up to a year in jail and a \$500 fine—unless the cards are requested in writing.

The Federal Trade Commission has put out a similar order.

And to be sure everything is nailed down tightly, legislation curbing credit-card distribution is pending in Congress.

The reason for these precautions is obvious. New York's Governor Rockefeller explains it this way: "Cards are often sent with abandon and without regard to the wishes of a recipient. As a result, numerous consumers, through no act of their own, have found themselves dunned and sued for bills run up on these cards by thieves who stole the cards before they ever arrived and when they were never expected."

★ ★ ★

In the areas of health and medicine, note these developments:

PARKINSON'S DISEASE: L-dopa, an amino acid, now has official approval to be marketed as a treatment for the affliction of the nervous system known as "shaking palsy." But don't expect miracles, because 1) L-dopa doesn't work in all cases, 2) it usually produces side effects, 3) it has to be taken over a long period of time, and 4) initially it will be available only in the big medical centers.

MEASLES: After a five-year ebb, the incidence of regular measles is increasing sharply, notably in ghetto areas. Meantime, German measles could hit epidemic proportions by next spring unless vaccinations are stepped up immediately. In the last great German measles outbreak (1963-64) 250,000 pregnant women contracted the disease, resulting in 30,000 fatal deaths and 20,000 cases of birth defects.

★ ★ ★

Keep the name "Tegretein" in mind because you'll see it on a lot of grocers' shelves soon.

It denotes a new class of foods, rich in protein and amino acids, made of textured vegetable proteins, usually derived from soy beans. Because the products have a food value in a class with meat—and are made to look and taste like bacon, beef or ham—they're regarded as "meat analogs," with a supposedly good potential market among consumers and institutions.

As in the case of oleomargarine vs. butter, the Tegreteins are intended to have a major price advantage vs. meat.

By Edgar A. Grunwald

HOW THEY BUILT THE NATION'S CAPITOL IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 27)

Whatever his shortcomings, Latrobe had a profoundly good influence upon the Capitol. His changes in Thornton's interior plans were, for the most part, excellent. He designed the east portico on which Presidents would be sworn into office, as well as the famous "cornstalk" or "corncob" and tobacco leaf decorations—symbolizing the nation's agricultural wealth—on some of the interior columns. Latrobe also brought from Europe the first of many Italian and French sculptors and artisans whose work was to make the Capitol one of the nation's

floor would allow visitors to look down into the crypt. After Martha's death, relatives refused to permit the removal of the President's body from beside that of his wife in Mount Vernon. The opening was sealed, but the crypt remains and provides a storage room for the catafalque for coffins of Presidents and other leaders while lying in state in the rotunda.

The \$687,000 reconstruction job proceeded as fast as appropriations and building material supplies permitted. The only serious mishap was a cave-in, which killed George Blagden. He had been supervisor of the Capitol's stonework for nearly a quarter of a century. With the wooden dome covered by copper sheathing and both wings virtually complete, Congress returned to its home 15 years after the 1814 burning.

In the House wing, Representatives soon discovered that the acoustics were not only as bad as before, but that the new hall now contained an additional auditory idiosyncrasy. Rep. John Quincy Adams, elected to the House after serving as President, discovered the peculiarity one day when, from his seat, he realized he could hear whispered conversations of other Representatives 50 feet away from him. Today, Capitol visitors standing on one side of the room, which is now Statuary Hall, can hear others whispering across the way.

For a while, nobody controlled the rotunda's use. It became a flea market where hucksters hawked "stoves, stew pans, pianos, mousetraps, and watch ribbons," according to one historian, "while an impresario set up a 'Panorama of Paris, Admission 50 cents.'" The dignity of the Capitol was established when the government chased them out.

On January 30, 1835, the first assassination attempt against a U.S. President occurred when President Andrew Jackson was leaving the crowded rotunda and a madman fired a pistol at him. The shot misfired. As the President attacked the assailant with his cane, the gunman pulled another pistol from under his cloak. It, too, misfired and a Navy lieutenant decked the man.

By 1850, there were 31 states in the Union, and the Capitol's wings were beginning to bulge with Senators and Representatives. The nation was growing and with it congressional representation in the capital. Expansion plans to provide room for the new lawmakers were begun. A design, adapted from plans submitted by four architects, was approved. One of the architects, Philadelphia's Thomas U. Walter, 46, was named to oversee construction. On July 4, 1851, in a ceremony presided over by President Millard Fillmore (he left the day's oration

(Continued on page 50)

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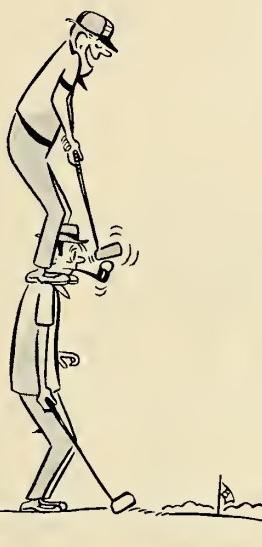
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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

major galleries, if a controversial one, described by Mark Twain as "the delirium tremens of art."

Bulfinch saw little need to improve upon Latrobe's design, especially his plans for the rotunda area, although he did prepare several alternate sketches for the dome and submitted them to President Monroe and his cabinet. Bulfinch purposely included one design for a 75-foot-high dome, which he considered absurd, to be used as a comparison against his recommended dome. He was flabbergasted when it was picked over the others. Try as he did, Bulfinch was unable to convince the President to choose a smaller dome. Yet the present dome is even larger than Bulfinch's "joke" dome.

Beneath the rotunda, a basement crypt was built to hold the body of President Washington. Although he was buried at Mount Vernon, Martha Washington had given permission to move the body to the Capitol when the crypt should be ready. A circular opening in the rotunda

HOW THEY BUILT THE NATION'S CAPITOL IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 49)

to Sec'y of State Daniel Webster), the cornerstone was laid. Construction was held up during renovation of the Library of Congress, which had been partly gutted by fire, and it was not until 1857 that the House moved into its larger quarters. The Senate wing was completed two years later. With that move, the Supreme Court shifted into the Senate's old quarters. (In 1897, the Library of Congress occupied its own building and, in 1935, the Supreme Court moved to its present location, on the site of the old Brick Capitol.)

As work on the wings progressed, it became apparent to Walter and the city commissioners that, when finished, their size would dwarf the building's central dome. With congressional approval, Walter designed a taller one, 217 feet high—the one we know today—which became one of the most distinguishing features of the capital city. Work on the new dome began in 1856. For the dome's apron, or base, Walter's plan featured a drum-shaped masonry-and-cast-iron structure with 108 windows, encircled by marble columns. It was modeled after various cathedral domes, including St. Peter's in Rome. A twin-shelled dome of cast and wrought iron stood atop the open drum. Capping the dome was a 50-foot-tall lantern, surrounded by columns. The lantern was crowned with a statue. (Traditionally, the lantern is lighted when Congress meets at night.)

The dome's construction is a masterpiece of engineering skill. Embedded around the drum's top rim are 2½-ton iron brackets with 36 iron ribs, which form the dome's skeletal superstructure. Riveted to the ribs are hundreds of iron panels. Intricate truss-work connects inner and outer domes. Between the two layers, a winding stairway of 183 steps leads to the top of the dome. More than 10,000 pieces of iron fittings were drawn to precise specifications by Walter's chief assistant, August Gottlieb Schoenborn, a German-born stonemason. The pieces had to fit when they reached the Capitol from James Bogardus' mill 240 miles away in lower Manhattan. The dome weighs nearly 9 million pounds and cost more than \$1 million.

The model for the Statue of Freedom atop the Capitol's dome was sculpted by Thomas Crawford, a New Yorker living in Rome, who had gained some fame with his works of Jefferson and Patrick Henry. His figure was of a portly woman, 19½ feet tall, standing on a ball inscribed with the national motto, *E Pluribus Unum*. On her flowing robe was a brooch inscribed "U.S." Her right hand rested on a fasces, a bundle of rods containing an axe symbolic of official power. Her left hand held a wreath and a shield. She wore a conical liberty cap modeled

after that worn by emancipated slaves in ancient Rome, but Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, and who was also overseeing the work on the Capitol, changed that to a crested helmet, which accounts for the popular notion that the statue is of Pocahontas. Crawford also agreed to substitute a sheathed sword for the fasces at Davis' suggestion.

Civil war clouds halted the building's construction, but Lincoln ordered work resumed, explaining, "If people see the Capitol going on, it will be a sign to them that we intend the Union shall

sprang leaks during a storm and had to be abandoned in Bermuda. Freedom arrived in Washington eight months later. Her crates were hauled to Clark Mills' foundry at Bladensburg, Md., where a master craftsman, an emancipated slave whose name is believed to be Philip Reed, began work on the 7½-ton castings.

At noon on Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1863, as church bells tolled throughout the city, the last section of the Statue of Freedom was hoisted up through the eye of the dome and bolted into place on its permanent pedestal. As President Lincoln and official Washington watched, American flags were unfurled



"...With his ruler everything's too small . . ."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

go on." Except for delays in delivery of material, which had plagued the builders from the beginning, construction proceeded well, though marred by the death of scaffolding supervisor Robert Slight, who fell from the high tower. With the outbreak of war, the Capitol was temporarily converted into a barracks for 3,000 troops while Congress was not in session in 1861. A military bakery was built in the basement and flour was stored in Washington's crypt. After the Second Battle of Manassas and Antietam, a temporary 1,500-bed hospital was set up there for the wounded. Troops and patients used the Capitol until Congress reconvened in the fall.

Crawford had completed his model of Freedom in 1857. It was shipped from Italy on April 19, 1858, and was almost lost when the vessel bringing it over

and cannon on Capitol Hill boomed one shot for each of the 35 states. Lincoln, committed to Union, included the Confederate states in the salute. Artillery at a dozen Union fortifications ringing Washington thundered 35-gun answers.

When the dome was completed in 1865, Italian-born Constantino Brumidi, a naturalized citizen, began his famous fresco, "Apotheosis of George Washington." Brumidi, often referred to as the American Michelangelo, did much of his work while lying on his back on scaffolding 180 feet above the rotunda floor. The fresco covers 4,664 square feet and features Washington flanked by Goddesses of Liberty and Victory, 13 maidens representing the original states, and six allegorical groupings around the rim.

Brumidi then began a 300-foot-long

frieze of panels, high up around the rotunda cornice, depicting scenes in America's history. He was working on the seventh panel, "Penn's Treaty With the Indians," when his chair slipped. The 74-year-old artist would have plunged to his death but he managed to catch a scaffolding rung where he dangled helplessly for 15 minutes until his screams were heard by a watchman making his rounds in the eye of the dome. He raced down hundreds of stairs and rescued the artist. The emotional shock brought on a severe asthma attack and Brumidi died several months later. The remaining panels were finished by others.

Except for restorations and renovations, the building remained substantially unchanged until 1956, when Congress approved plans and voted funds to extend the east front. The extension was recommended by the late J. George Stewart, the Capitol's architect, who argued that it was needed to save the dome. Architects, government officials and private citizens were bitter and vocal in their criticism of the plans to alter the building, but the District Commissioners concurred with Stewart. The 32½-foot extension, begun in 1958, and completed in 1962, added more than 50 offices, plus House and Senate dining rooms.

THE CONTROVERSY kicked up by that change had barely died down when, in 1965, Stewart, who died in May of this year, proposed a similar extension of the west front, where huge cracks have appeared and sagging sections are braced by shoring timbers. Stewart felt that the only way to solve the problem was to build a new wall outside the old one, as was done on the east front. But critics disagree, insisting that the wall can be repaired. It should be, the American Institute of Architects points out, to "preserve this last exterior section of original architecture of a historic building." The plans are still being studied.

As it stands today, the Capitol is 751 feet long, 350 feet wide and rises some 287 feet from its base to the tip of the Statue of Freedom's helmet. Rising from the crest of its hill, starkly white, it dominates the city's skyline. Within, there are 540 rooms—offices, committee rooms, restaurants, etc.—the Senate and House chambers, Statuary Hall and the Great Rotunda, 180 feet below the central dome. In its halls and galleries sculptures and paintings depict notable Americans and scenes from American history.

Long ago, Charles Moore, artist and writer on fine arts, observed: "The Capitol is unique in that it both typifies the beginning and also marks the growth of the nation. The history of what has transpired there would be the history of the country from its early years to the present." Moore wrote this in 1900, but it could have been today.

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THERE'S AN ORGANIZATION FOR ALMOST ANYTHING

(Continued from page 32)

eyes he can do no wrong. He could record a recitation of the New York telephone directory and I would like it and want to buy it."

The Crosby society meets in London, where "pressures are not so great" as in America. Romary says that many members "gather every seven weeks at the Albion Hotel to exchange and listen to Crosby records and sometimes see Crosby films."

A list of other fan clubs would be endless, and so would any list of collectors' clubs. Many collectors' societies are well known—such as stamp collectors, coin collectors, antique auto collectors, etc. Gale lists many of these, as

week trial, they found out that one was a church organist, another could play the piano, and that several were good singers. After the druggist was found guilty and sentenced to the electric chair, they formed a social and music club called the "Judge Marasco Jury Fellowship" after Judge Carmine Marasco, who presided at the trial. P.S. The druggist obtained another trial and won an acquittal from the new jury.

The Fred Smith group, while it lasted, was a real oddie. Maurice Frederick Smith, who prefers to be known as Fred and is now an adviser to the Rockefeller family, started it back in 1936. He was then public relations manager of the



"I diversified when I should have conglomerated."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

well as national and international societies of collectors of such things as wooden money, reply coupons, dolls and toys, watches and clocks, miniature figures, pencils, carnival glass, wood, obsolete paper money, mechanical banks, antique bottles, license plates, playing cards, paperweights, maps, postcards, pressed and cut glass, bookplates, and so on.

There are 600 members of the American Society of Military Insignia Collectors, founded in 1937. Secretary-Treasurer is Ira L. Duncan, 744 Warfield Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94610.* It promotes study of military heraldry, and publishes a catalog of all known and distinctive military insignia, as well as a quarterly, the Trading Post.

Two unusual clubs were the Fred Smiths and a musically-inclined "jury fellowship." The latter was made up of 14 regular and alternate jurors who found a Brooklyn druggist guilty of poisoning his wife. During the three-

Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn ad agency. One day, annoyed at a rash of phonecalls he had received that were intended for other Fred Smiths, he told a New York Times reporter that he was "going to organize the Fred Smiths." The Times gave it a big blast, whereupon other news media followed up on it, while humorist H. Allen Smith publicized the organization of all Fred Smiths in his New York World Telegram column, and signed himself "H. Allen (call me Fred) Smith."

Soon after, Smith called all the Fred Smiths in N.Y. telephone directories asking them to join and attend a dinner at the Biltmore Hotel. He told them that "it is a completely silly thing to do and for that reason it is well worth doing." At the dinner, there were 33 Fred Smiths, 14 Mrs. Fred Smiths, a Fred Smith, Jr., and a Fred Smith III. Other dinners followed, with the radio networks broadcasting the proceedings of all of them. A Smith Frederick,

crashed one of the later dinners and was permitted to eat off his lap, sitting backwards in the back of the room.

It was proposed to collect "all sorts of absolutely useless information and give each member a number like a pedigree dog." This developed into a list of 5,000 Fred Smiths from all parts of the world with their job and company as a middle name. The founder was Fred (advertising) Smith, an officer of the Bowery Savings Bank was Fred (Bowery) Smith, and so on.

The nearest thing to serious activity was cabling a warning to Adolf Hitler that the order would fix his axis "if he harmed a single hair of any Fred Smith."

"But it all became something of a burden," the founder recalls, "and after three years or so we let the organization die. I still hear from some of the people." While it lasted, the official name was The Benevolent and Protective and Completely Universal Order of Fred Smiths.

SOME ORGANIZATIONS completely dominate and control activities in their spheres of interest, chiefly because they fulfill necessary services and regulating powers which local clubs lack the power to perform or enforce. Many of these are fairly well known, such as the American Bowling Congress, the Amateur Athletic Union and the American Kennel Club.

No bowling alley proprietor would permit the condition or specifications of his tenpin lanes to vary beyond tolerances established, and annually investigated, by the American Bowling Congress. Loss of ABC sanction would mean the withdrawal of all male tenpin leagues and tournaments from the place, and the women's would follow. Every male league and tournament tenpin bowler in the United States and some foreign lands (including Saudi Arabia) is a member of the ABC, and it counts 5 million "members." That figure is tricky, since a man who bowls in, say, three leagues, must take out three memberships.

The ABC writes the rules of male tenpin bowling, amends them when necessary and is the final arbitrator of all disputes in league and tournament bowling. It is also the only official recognizer of individual male tenpin bowling achievement and records, for which it issues various awards. Proprietors of alleys hardly ever resist the ABC's authority. Its standardization and policing of the game made league tenpin bowling the biggest organized participant sport in the United States, and in effect put the proprietors in business. For mixed tenpin bowling (men and women) the ABC works hand in glove with its independent sister organization, the WIBC (Women's International Bowling Congress). They share jurisdiction harmoniously over

members of the same league, depending on the sex of the bowler, under agreements that accommodate such divided rule.

For similar reasons (standardization, rules making, dispute arbitration, policing, official recognition and contest sponsorship) the Amateur Athletic Union rules the roost over some 100,000 amateur athletes who compete in dozens of sports.

The American Kennel Club is a league of some 365* or more local clubs interested in pedigreed dog breeding and showing, rather than a membership organization of individuals. Its place would be assured if its only activity were its keeping of the pedigrees of more than 10 million dogs.

Some of the AKC's member clubs are interested chiefly in dog training and obedience, dog shows, field trials, etc. But a great many of them are devoted to just one breed of dog.

There are separate clubs for Schnauzers, bloodhounds, various spaniels, airedales, Afghans, Weimaraners, assorted terriers and bulldogs, English sheepdogs, Papillons, Poodles, different retrievers, mastiffs, setters, greyhounds, whippets, Great Danes, Irish wolfhounds, Pembroke Welsh corgis, Rhodesian Ridgebacks, malamutes, Siberian huskies, Great Pyrenees dogs, Norwegian elkhounds, pugs, Pekingese, Briards, dachshunds, collies, Borzois, Basenjis, basset hounds, Chow Chows, Dalmatians, Dandie Dinmonts, Doberman pinschers, German shepherds . . . and more besides.

Size is no fixed yardstick for measuring an organization's importance. The American Bowling Congress needs its 5-million membership. In order to control the game and keep its conditions standard it needs, and gets, the power to sanction all league bowlers. Far more organizations exist precisely because so few people share their particular interests that each would be out of touch with the others in the absence of a club to establish contact and share experiences, problems and appreciation. In the current (1968) edition of Gale many highly specialized clubs listed very few members.

The American Society of Dowsers (those who try to locate water, minerals, oil, etc., with a forked stick, pendulum

(Continued on page 54)

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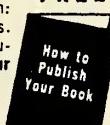
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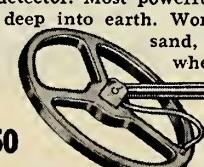
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THERE'S AN ORGANIZATION FOR ALMOST ANYTHING

(Continued from page 53)

or rod) listed 600 members. This is quite large compared to many others. The National Institute of American Doll Artists showed 75 members, 15 of them doll artists and the rest sponsors. The Wills Sainte Claire Owners Club showed more members than Wills Sainte Claire automobiles. It had 75 members, and reported that only 65 of these old autos had been accounted for.

Considering its specialty, the Anteater Association, based in Rockville, Md., seemed to be quite healthy. It listed 3,500 members. There's no clue in Gale as to whether its members eat either anteaters or ants, but they are characterized as "persons interested in eating wild game food, such as rattlesnakes, Sardinian sheep, Australian kangaroo, Alaskan caribou, etc., and developing

Thunderbird Club International are interested only in 1955, 1956 and 1957 Thunderbirds. The 70 members of the Curved Dash Olds Owners Club are interested only in Curved Dash Oldsmobiles. These old stick-steerers were made in the first decade or so of this century and, as the name suggests, had curved dashboards.

One of the newest old car clubs is the Edsel Club of America, organized by, among others, Perry Piper of West Liberty, Ill., for owners of the ill-fated car made by Ford from 1957 to 1960. Edsel Ford of San Leandro, Calif., no relation of the Detroit Fords, is Club President. Piper is Secretary and editor of The Big E quarterly newsletter. "The Edsel was the last of the individualistic cars and is a classic in the making," says



"By golly, I haven't heard it called that since I was in the service!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

gourmet recipes for wild game."

The Antique Automobile Club of America, based in Hershey, Pa., has about 18,000 members.* They are fractionated into local clubs, many of which are wedded to a single old car, or even one or two models of a single car. And there are other auto clubs not affiliated with either AAC or another nationwide outfit, the Horseless Carriage Association. The latter's interest is in cars made up to 1915.

The 1,000 members* of the Classic

Piper. "It makes a fellow feel good to have folks stop him on the street and ask him about his Edsel—not to joke but to envy him."

Stamp collectors, who may number 30 million, support hundreds of small special clubs as well as the big American Philatelic Society. For example, there is the Association of Chess Philatelists composed of collectors, usually chess players, who collect stamps commemorating chess. Such stamps have been issued by Cuba, Russia and many other countries.

Nearly all collectors want authentic stamps and covers but members of the Cinderella Stamp Club of England and the S. Allan Taylor Society of the United States have minds of their own. They collect only counterfeit, bogus and unrecognized issues. S. Allan Taylor, for whom the Society is named, was America's boldest counterfeiter of stamps until his death in 1913 and his creations

are prized. The Rev. John S. Bain of Santa Rosa, Calif., a Baptist minister, has a big collection of them. As these and other professional bogus items are scarce, members of the two societies sometimes print up their own fantasies. Lunar Colony and Interplanetary "stamps" were recent items.

Numerous organizations exist to bring about some change. Two subgroups of the Women's Liberation Movement, which seeks equality of the sexes in all things, are SCUM (Society for Cutting Up Men) and WITCH (Women's International Conspiracy from Hell, and where did the T come from?).

The International Order of Hoo Hoo was started by lumbermen back in 1892 to combat superstitions, which it long did by defying them. It adopted a black cat for its symbol. Today it has changed into a promotional arm of the lumber industry, and it even offers wooden nickels for use as chips in friendly poker games.

The need for the Society for the Prevention of Calling Sleeping-Car Porters George has dwindled with sleeping cars. It was fathered by George W. Dulany, Jr., a Chicago banker, on a train near Clinton, Iowa, more than half a century ago. Annoyed at having to pay attention every time a porter was called "George," Dulany turned to a friend and

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announced he would form the society. The friend was an imaginative printer. He struck off membership cards and had them waiting for Dulany when he returned to his office.

The cards pledged the bearer to refrain from calling any Sleeping Car porter "George" and to discourage this form of address on the part of others. At its heyday, 30,000 travelers who had George as part of their name, including a few women, carried these cards. They paid no initiation fee or dues, but there was an organization.

Admiral George Dewey was its first president. Gen. George Goethals its second and Sen. George H. Moses its third president. George Cardinal Mundelein was chaplain; George "Babe" Ruth, sergeant at arms; George Ade, poet laureate, and George M. Cohan,

lyricist. George Washington was patron saint. King George V was the English representative and Georges Clemenceau, the French chargé d'affaires. A few notable Georges were invited to join. The rest applied or were nominated by friends. The only formal refusal came from one-time British Prime Minister Lloyd George who feared acceptance might violate diplomatic protocol. The Society got results. Pullman cars began to display cards giving the real name of the porter, an idea copied by airlines for stewardesses and pilots.

A private agency to document and scientifically evaluate premonitions is the Central Premonitions Registry, P.O. Box 482, Times Square, N.Y. It likes to collect and examine accounts of people who had some instinctive warning or dream of a direful event that came true.

The National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena collects reports of "unidentified flying objects," an activity for which the Air Force no longer has a separate office.

For all that this account has mentioned, it hardly scratches the surface, and not even Gale's 14,000 or so entries come close to listing all the various national organizations in the United States.

(Continued on page 56)

Official American Legion Life Insurance

As a Legionnaire, you can protect your family's well-being for as little as 7¢ a day with Official American Legion Life Insurance. Just mail this enrollment card with your check for \$8 for a full unit of protection for all of 1970 (beginning September 1). That comes to only \$2 a month! Normally no medical is required. If you are not accepted, your \$8 will be promptly refunded. No persons age 70 or over (including those desiring a second half unit) will be accepted for new insurance.

Amount of Insurance Determined by Age at Death		
Age	Basic Full Unit	Total Coverage During 1970
Under 30	\$10,000	\$11,500.00
30-34	8,000	9,200.00
35-44	4,500	5,175.00
45-54	2,200	2,530.00
55-59	1,200	1,380.00
60-64	800	920.00
65-69	500	575.00
70-74*	330	379.50

*Insurance terminates on the 1st day of January coinciding with or next following your 75th birthday.



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Important
If you reside in New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, Wisconsin, Illinois, New Jersey or Puerto Rico, do not use this form. Instead, write to the address shown. (Applications and benefits vary slightly in some areas.)

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LEGION LIFE
INSURANCE
PLAN,
P.O. BOX 5609,
CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS
60680

ENROLLMENT CARD for YEARLY RENEWABLE TERM LIFE INSURANCE for MEMBERS of THE AMERICAN LEGION

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT - ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS - CHECK MUST ACCOMPANY THIS ENROLLMENT CARD

Full Name _____ Birth Date _____
Last First Middle Mo Day Year

Permanent Residence _____ Street No. _____ City _____ State _____

Name of Beneficiary _____ Relationship _____
Example: Print "Helen Louise Jones," Not "Mrs. H. L. Jones"

Membership Card No. _____ Year _____ Post No. _____ State _____
I apply for a Full Unit of insurance at Annual Premium of \$24.00 or a Half Unit at \$12.00

The following representations shall form a basis for the Insurance Company's approval or rejection of this enrollment card:

1. Present occupation? _____ Are you now actively working?

Yes No If No, give reason _____

2. Have you been confined in a hospital within the last year? No Yes If Yes, give date, length of stay and cause _____

3. Do you now have, or during the past five years have you had, heart disease, lung disease, cancer, diabetes or any other serious illness? No Yes If Yes, give dates and details _____

I represent that, to the best of my knowledge, all statements and answers recorded on this enrollment card are true and complete. I agree that this enrollment card shall be a part of any insurance granted upon it under the policy. I authorize any physician or other person who has attended or examined me, or who may attend or examine me, to disclose or to testify to any knowledge thus acquired.

Dated _____, 19 _____ Signature of Applicant _____

GMA-300-16 469

**THERE'S AN ORGANIZATION
FOR ALMOST ANYTHING**
(Cont'd from page 55)

For instance, on the pages of this magazine there regularly appears an Outfit Reunions column, announcing reunions of veterans of various military units who served in past wars. Veterans of campaigns (such as the Arhangel and Siberian expeditions at the end of WWI), divisions, regiments, battalions



"Willard loafed the entire two weeks at the resort. The only exercise he got was punching the recreation director in the nose the first day."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

and companies; of ships, naval stations, military hospitals, flying squadrons, artillery units large and small, training stations and others are organized nationally, and only a handful of them appear in Gale. Many of them have published complete histories, and have never missed holding a reunion or publishing a newsletter. It is five years since the card index of them kept by The American Legion Magazine was counted. There were more than 900 of them active at that time, while their numbers seem to have increased since.

A recent count listed 157 national veterans organizations that embrace veterans of more than one former military unit. These include The American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, the Am-vets, the Paralyzed Veterans Association, the Jewish and the Catholic War Veterans, the National Collegiate Veterans Association (chiefly Vietnam vets now in college), and many smaller ones. The American Legion's membership is larger than all the others combined.

Non-veteran patriotic societies abound, and whether it is patriotism, buttons, rug cleaning or eats that you are chiefly interested in, or something else, there's probably an organization to suit your interest.

THE END

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL!

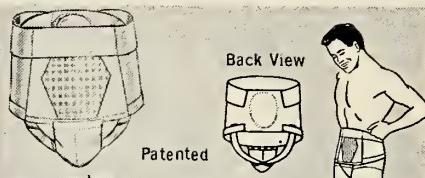


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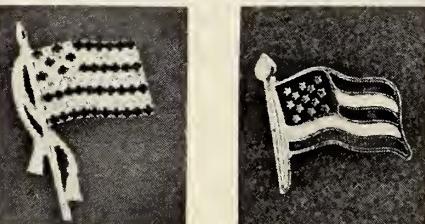


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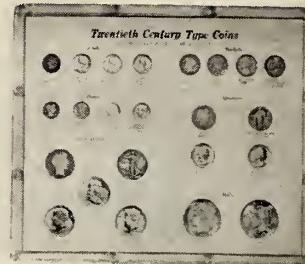
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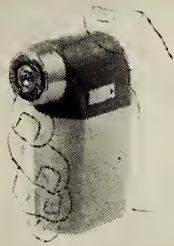
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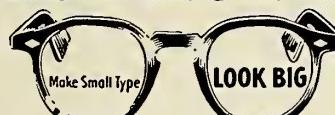
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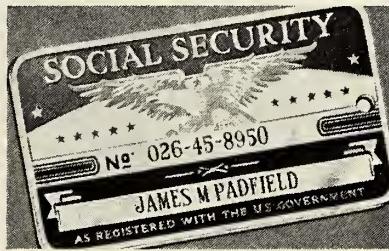
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Piper Brace Co. Dept. AL-808U
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PARTING SHOTS



"It sure takes a lot of practice to learn how to wash a car, don't it?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

MIRROR, MIRROR, ON THE WALL

Two hippies went to an art gallery and one of them stared at a display and griped, "I hate this modern garbage."

The other said, "Get with it, man, that's a mirror."

MELVIN BENDER

GOOD SUGGESTION

An employer had spent a great deal of money to ensure that his men should work under the best conditions. "Now whenever I enter this workshop," he said, "I want to see every man cheerfully performing his task, and therefore I invite you to place in this box any further suggestions as to how that can be brought about."

A week later the box was opened; it contained only one slip of paper, on which was written: "Don't wear rubber heels."

HENRY E. LEABO

"BIG SPENDER"

A teenager drove into a gas station and said, "I'll take a quart of gas and a half pint of oil."

The gas station attendant, somewhat annoyed, replied, "And—shall I sneeze in your tires also?"

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

JUST WAIT A MINUTE

"There's only one thing that bugs me about this revolution bit," sighed one radical to another.

"And what's that?"

"What happens to our unemployment checks when we overthrow the government?"

H. E. MARTZ

PERSONNEL READING LIST

Resumes are their addiction
Along with other works of fiction.

E. B. DE VITO

WISE WORDS

They never serve the ones who stand and wait.

JAMES ADAMS

PARTING TOUCH

Have you a last request
Before you die?
Asked Warden Jones
Of convict Fry.

To my last request,
You'll not agree
But, I wish you were
To accompany me.

MAURICE R. SONAFELT

HOP TO IT

Bunnies: Rabbit'sfeat

RAYMOND J. CVIKOTA

WORSE VERSE

His wife ordered a hearse
When he took a turn for the nurse.

B. J. HAUSER

DESTINY'S CHILDREN

It's getting so we can't tell what kids
are going to kook up next.

LANE OLINGHOUSE

WITHOUT A SOUND, YET

My wife should get the laurels for
Bird mimics—hear me sqawk
Whatever I attempt to do
She watches like a hawk.

FRED W. NORMAN

POINT KILLER

He who hesitates will promptly find
someone else telling the rest of the joke.

HAL CHADWICK



"Well, Mother, what'll it be?
Sex or violence?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

There's a lot of talk about strong bolt actions.

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MODEL 700

This says it all.

This is the era of the "hot" cartridge. Everybody wants higher velocity, flatter trajectory, greater range. But you just can't slap these hard-hitting new cartridges in a rifle of dubious quality ... even if that rifle has a bolt action.

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Remember, the 25-06 Rem. develops thousands of pounds of pressure per square inch. To handle that kind of pressure requires an extraordinarily strong ac-

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Our Model 700 is available in sixteen calibers (including the exciting new 25-06 Rem.) and four styles. So there's no reason

to settle for less. They all have low-profile safeties, target-type triggers, the most scratch-resistant wood finish around and all the other touches you'd expect to find on a sophisticated rifle. Yet prices start at only \$139.95*. All the details are in our new catalog. You ought to have a copy. It's free ... just write: Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. 06602, Dept. H8.

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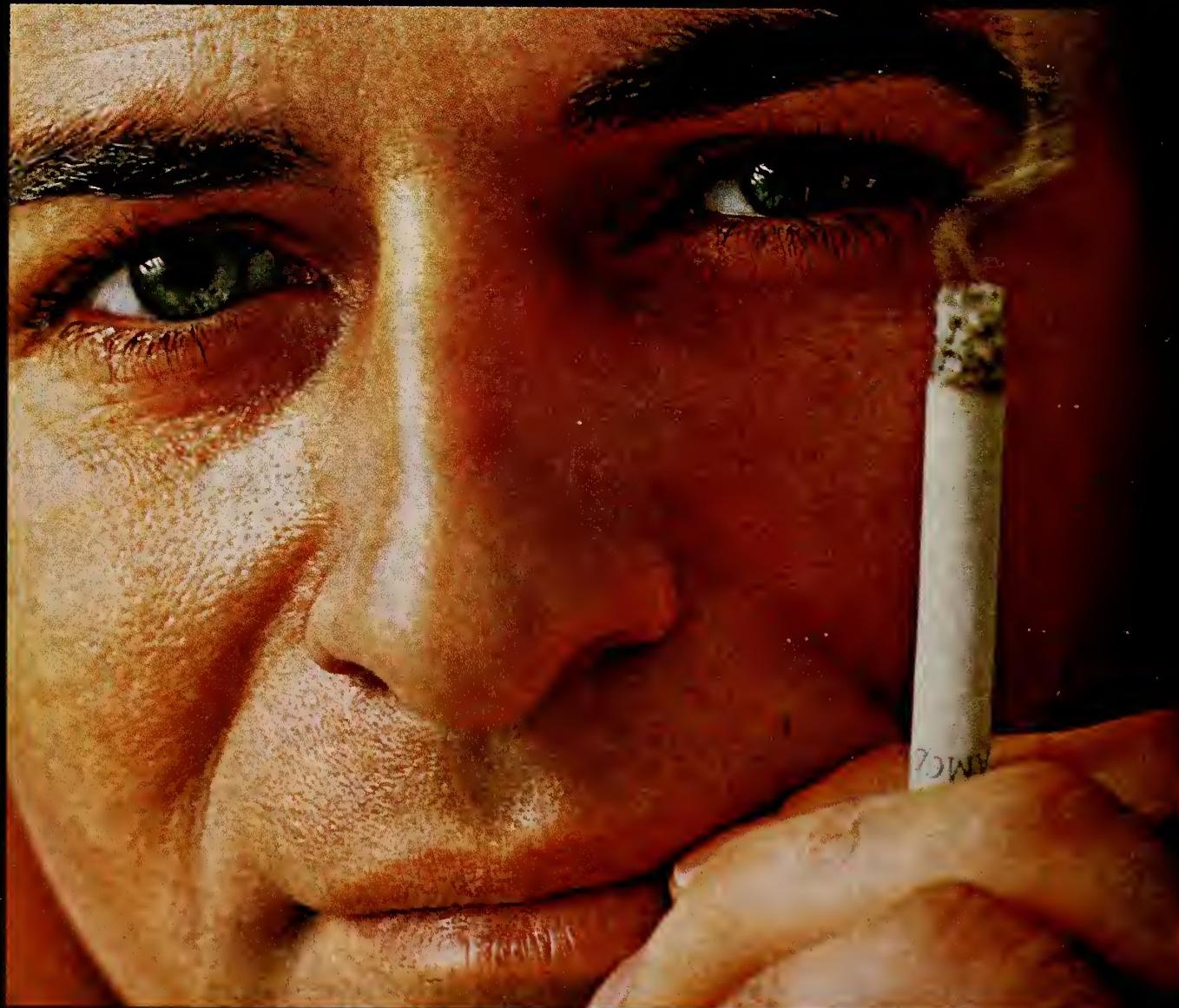


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